FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PARTICIPANTS IN GROMYKO-VANCE TALKS ON SALT

LD121816Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 12, TASS--Talks have opened here today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In continuation of the Soviet-U.S. talks, which were held in the USA late in May, discussed were questions concerning the drafting of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Taking part in the talks are: from the Soviet side--deputy foreign ministers of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and Vladimir Semenov, USSR Ambassador to the USA Anatoliy Dobrynin; from the American side--Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke, U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon and other officials from both sides.

Talks Resume

LD131118Y Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 13 July 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 13, TASS--The talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance were resumed here today. They discussed questions related to the drafting of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and also other questions of mutual interest for the USSR and the USA.

BONN MEETING UNLIKELY TO END CAPITALIST ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD122238Y Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["Tendency Towards Economic Anarchy"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: The forthcoming Bonn conference by the leaders of seven leading capitalist countries on economic questions will be unable to bring the West closer to the solution of numerous and complex problems facing its participants. This is the unanimous opinion voiced by the American press on the eve of the meeting.

Pointing out that the agenda includes such acute problems as economic stagnation, increasing inflation, the disorder of the monetary mechanism, contradictions in the sphere of trade, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, reflecting the views of U.S. business, states frankly that even the "seven" heads of state and government do not expect a speedy change of the state of affairs for the better.

Another organ of big capital in the U.S., BUSINESS WEEK, recalls that all previous summits, including that in London a year ago, failed to produce the results desired by the West. The plans they made were upset as a result of dangerous flareup of inflation, the worsening unemployment situation and chaos on international currency exchanges, states the weekly. All the intended measures proved ineffective while the problems remained, echoes the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

The press notes that on the eve of the Bonn meeting the long-standing differences between its participants, far from being resolved, have sharpened still more. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for example, regards FRG Chancellor Schmidt's West German television speech as serious criticism of the U.S. economic policy, as blaming Washington for being unable to restrict oil imports, curb inflation and arrest the drop of the dollar's exchange rate, despite its earlier commitments.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL regards the chancellor's speech and also a statement by the chief of the Economic Planning Board of Japan, K. Miyazawa, as an obvious sign that Japan and West Germany are stepping up their pressure on Washington at the summit to make it take the commitment to reduce oil imports. As is known, U.S. partners regard the U.S. tremendous spending on oil imports to be a determining factor in its enormous balance of payments deficit, leading to the further devaluation of the dollar and exacerbating the disorder of monetary relationships.

However, Washington, everything indicates, intends to present counter-claims to Western Europe and Japan, for it regards the "tough" stand of its competitors as one of the basic causes of its foreign-trade difficulties. As the NEW YORK TIMES noted, the U.S. is stepping up pressure on its partners, demanding that they open the markets to American goods, first of all, agricultural products. If this pressure fails, the U.S. Congress may resort to protectionist measures which, in the opinion of the press, will spark off a trade war.

The complicated knot of these and other contradictions, characteristic of the relations between the participants in the Bonn meeting, practically rules out any chances for a reconciliation of the participants' positions on a longterm basis. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states that the present tendency is toward economic anarchy. If the Western countries differ radically over economic problems, they will lose the capacity to coordinate strategy in the political sphere as well.

WESTERN ARMS SPENDING JEOPARDIZES DESTINY OF MANKIND

LD120951Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 27 Signed to Press 29 Jun 78 p 8 LD

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Rachik Faramazyan: "The Chief Enemy of Detente"]

[Text] Through postwar history, the North Atlantic bloc, headed by the United States, has been the initiator and leader of the arms race. While accelerating the arms race, the enemies of detente are, at the same time, trying to dupe the world public. Their aim is to conceal the true reasons for the unprecedented buildup of military might and to transfer the blame for this process to the socialist countries. They are trying to inculcate in their people the inevitability of the arms race. To accomplish this the imperialist circles make active use of the mass media. Materials published by the British FINANCIAL TIMES serve as a typical example.

On the one hand they provide the well-known picture of the scale and structure of the NATO countries' military preparations, of the rapidly increasing arms exports, especially to the Near East, and of the exacerbation of the interimperialist rivalry in military production and in the arms markets. But at the same time these materials, prepared by bourgeois journalists, are patently tendentious. They hush up the true reasons for the arms race, and they distort the role of military spending in the structure of national economies, while the growing military budgets of the capitalist states are assessed from the viewpoint of the interests of the military-industrial monopolies and are justified by the hackneyed myth about a "Soviet military threat."

Despite the orgy of militarist propaganda in the leading capitalist countries, the world public is increasingly realizing that the roots of militarism and the arms race lie in the economic and class nature of imperialism itself. The chief reason for the stoking of the arms race is the desire, inherent in imperialism, to use military strength to achieve political objectives and above all to try to bring pressure to bear on world socialism and the people's national liberation movement.

The military-industrial complex--a sinister alliance of military-industrial monopolies, the military and the state bureaucracy--exerts a tremendous influence on the intensification of the arms race. This chief enemy of detente advocates a continuous military buildup to consolidate and expand the class dominance of the monopoly bourgeoisie, as well as for their personal enrichment. The military-industrial complex is a mighty force, which exerts a great negative influence on the political, economic and other areas of social life in the capitalist world. This influence is largely determined by the fact that it fulfills the bulk of the bourgeois states' military contracts worth many billions. Military orders are "golden rain" for the suppliers of military products, who are growing fabulously rich from arms production. Military production insures enormous profits for the military-industrial corporations, considerably higher than in the civilian sector of the economy. The largest arms manufacturers, who receive the lion's share of the funds appropriated for the purchase of weapons, are growing rich from government military orders. They are the nucleus of the military-industrial complex which, to preserve its highly profitable orders, opposes detente with all its might, increases international tension and tries to intensify the arms race.

The arms race has achieved the greatest scale in the NATO countries. The total direct military spending of the member states of this bloc has increased from $103 billion in 1970 to $175 billion in 1977. [paragraph continues]

In Brussels, the defense ministers of the member countries have discussed a long-term program (for the period up to 1995) to further strengthen NATO's military potential. It was approved at the Washington summit meeting of 30-31 May, at which President Carter candidly called on the NATO partners to build up their military potential. It is characteristic that many observers assessed this speech, which contained crude distortions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy objectives, as contradicting the very spirit of detente and as an attempt to revive the cold war. The bellicose speech by the U.S. President also demonstrates the true value of his numerous propaganda declarations in the name of peace and security. This militarist session was held in Washington simultaneously with the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The participants in the Washington meeting again confirmed the decision made in May 1977--on Washington's instructions--to increase military spending in real terms (that is, allowing for inflation) by 3 percent per annum in the next few years. And the FINANCIAL TIMES, with unconcealed satisfaction, welcomes the "progress"--using precisely this word, applied to the sinister process of the arms race--in the militarist activity of the NATO leaders. The displeasure of this publication of British business circles is incurred only by the fact that the NATO countries are duplicating their efforts in the production of certain types of weapons. But this in its way is logical--after all the military monopolies are each seeking to wrest their own share from the budgets of the NATO states.

The NATO countries are modernizing and qualitatively improving their nuclear and conventional arms at an accelerated rate. This dangerous process has assumed especially menacing proportions in the United States, where a whole complex of new types and systems of weapons is being developed. According to Pentagon data, at the beginning of 1978 the total cost of just 48 major weapons systems programs was $205 billion.

Dozens of young, newly independent states are also being drawn into the arms race. The buildup of arms in those countries is being stimulated to a considerable degree by arms exports from the major NATO states. The scale of this activity has been increasing rapidly in recent years.

In the face of imperialism's growing military preparations, the countries of the socialist community have been forced to maintain their defense capability at a proper level.

As a result, because of imperialism, military spending throughout the world has reached astronomical proportions. Military spending accounts for as much as 30 percent of the state budgets of the capitalist countries. Tremendous manpower resources (50-60 million men), major production capacities, vast areas of land and very valuable and scarce types of raw materials (between 5 and 10 percent of the main types of the world's raw materials), energy resources and other physical resources are systematically used for military purposes.

The intensification of the arms race is a boon for the military-industrial firms. The militarization of the economy and tremendous nonproductive military expenditure are retarding the rate of development, deforming the structure of the economy and hampering the solution of numerous acute socioeconomic problems. In the final analysis, the military monopolies' profits produce inflation and tax increases (the main burden of which falls on the shoulders of the working masses) and exacerbate the currency crisis and other economic difficulties for the capitalist countries.

Experience shows the untenability of the arguments of those who support the arms race and who assert that this arms race insures a high level of employment. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, military spending directly or indirectly increases unemployment. For example, according to U.S. data, over the period 1968-1972, with annual military spending averaging $80 billion, 840,000 jobs were lost in the United States each year. The fact is, when converted into annual production of goods and services, military spending creates fewer jobs for the money than other type of government spending. The reason is that in comparison with the civilian sector, the military sector is distinguished by considerably greater capital-intensiveness and lower labor-intensiveness.

The arms race is depriving society of the opportunity to make productive use of vast manpower, physical and financial resources. These "lost opportunities" are tied to colossal economic losses, which are difficult to evaluate in quantitative terms. Military preparations block opportunities for creating additional physical and other benefits, the value of which would exceed the size of the military expenditure many times over.

Ignoring the sinister consequences of the arms race, bourgeois propaganda is attempting to denegrate those constructive undertakings which are capable of lessening the danger of war and writes, in particular, with feigned uneasiness about the "profound anxiety of West Europeans" over the USSR-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks allegedly not having led to an agreement which "will provide greater security for Western Europe." The aim of this provocation conceals the intention of certain NATO circles to secure the kind of results at the SALT talks and the Vienna talks that would insure advantages for the North Atlantic bloc and new superprofits for the military monopolies.

The course being pursued by the imperialist states toward intensification of the arms race is fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of the peace and security of the peoples. It is exerting a destabilizing influence on the international situation, undermining the process of detente, leading to the creation of increasingly deadly types of weapons, strengthening the already enormous arsenals of opposing states and military-political alliances and jeopardizing the very destiny of mankind. Therefore, curbing the arms race has now become a top-priority, urgent task.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech to sailors of the Pacific Ocean Fleet: "For all the significance of one problem or another, at this time there is no task more important or which affects the fate of each person on earth more than achieving real disarmament. To halt the arms race and to insure progress toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe is the main problem now facing us. It is precisely here, in this area that the fundamental problem of the future development of international relations is being decided, and it is precisely here that the keenest struggle is now developing."

WPC PRESIDIUM SESSION ADOPTS DECLARATION ON AFRICA

LD121600Y Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--"The African peoples' just struggle against international imperialism is in the long run an important contribution to the efforts aimed at strengthening world peace and international detente," says a declaration on the new onslaught of imperialism in Africa, adopted today at a session of the World Peace Council's Presidium in Moscow.

The declaration recalls the numerous facts of NATO interference in the affairs of African states. The United States, the document says, together with other NATO countries, seeks to halt the mounting struggle of African peoples for economic independence, social progress and democracy. It seeks to prevent the destruction of the last bulwarks of colonialism in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, create crises, conflicts and difficulties in Africa to serve the interests of international imperialism.

The main goal of this course, the declaration says, is to preserve the positions of foreign monopolies in south Africa and provide an open doors policy in Africa's independent countries in the interests of multinational corporations.

The Presidium of the World Peace Council resolutely condemned imperialist tactics aimed at subverting the unity of the frontline states and liberation movements in south Africa, at splitting by every means the front of African peoples and anti-imperialist forces, at weakening the Organisation of African Unity and at sowing mistrust between African peoples and their allies around the world, first of all, the socialist countries.

The imperialist propaganda of anti-Sovietism, the document notes, seeks to conceal the obvious fact that the aid given by the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries, and also by the peoples of progress and democracy in Western countries and throughout the world, is essential for the struggles waged by liberation movements and independent countries in Africa against the secret political intrigues, against the practice of economic exploitation and open aggressive acts by imperialist powers and their local reactionary partners.

The World Peace Council's Presidium noted: At a time when imperialist powers carry out gross political and military interference in many regions of Africa, their propaganda seeks to conceal the aggressive and exploitative policy of the United States and its allies. China's present policy in Africa links up with the policy of imperialism and damages the basic interests of African peoples, the declaration says.

Participants in the session of the World Peace Council's Presidium decided to make every effort to strengthen the unity of actions by anti-imperialist forces in Africa, to help the peoples of that continent to establish closer ties with all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces of the world.

Calls for Disarmament

LD122128Y Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--The Presidium of the World Council of Peace has urged the world public to observe broadly the anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomisations on August 6th as the universal day of struggle to ban nuclear weapons. "Mass actions of millions of people in all the countries and continents must demonstrate, on the day of these tragic events, the peoples' resolution to stop the production of all the monstrous means of mass annihilation.

"No to the neutron bomb, stop all tests of nuclear weapons", it is declared in the document adopted today at the session of the council's Presidium in Moscow, attended by representatives from more than eighty countries of the world.

The Presidium of the World Council of Peace also called for the turning of the universal peace day (September 1st) into a day of allout struggle of the people for peace, against the arms race.

On this day, when the Second World War that took a toll of 50 million human lives was unleashed, the world public will demand that the course of escalating armaments be renounced, that the military spending be reduced.

The Presidium of the World Council of Peace urges all the national organizations and the movement as a whole to launch from October 15 to October 30 a world campaign of massive actions for the discontinuation of the arms race and for disarmament. In this connection the World Council of Peace supports the week of actions for disarmament, announced by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will be held in connection with the United Nations day. It is necessary, the document adopted by the session of the council's Presidium notes, to do everything possible to turn this week into a really massive campaign of support to the constructive results of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is necessary to strive that the governments should complete shortly the conducted negotiations on disarmament, should conclude a universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations, should ensure an early convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

UNITED STATES

U.S. WARNED OF 'LOSING FACE' BY SUPPORTING DISSIDENTS

LD1212247 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. The trials of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Aleksandr Ginzburg have been catapulted into the news with the prominence that is usually reserved for events that shape mankind's fate. What is more, they have become a virtual bargaining chip, their outcome being called nothing less than decisive for the future of Soviet-U.S. relations.

I can understand, although certainly not condone, the political capital that certain quarters wish to make out of the two cases. In the battle of ideologies anything goes, all arms are good. A. Bukovskiy, who publicly advocates terrorism and calls for hanging all communists from lamposts, becomes a national hero. A. Solzhenitsyn, publicly demanding a cleansing of the Russian nation from the taint of Tartar and Jewish blood, becomes a pillar of democratic thought. Anybody who is capable of vomiting out anything against the Soviet Union is fair game.

So be it, for the game is a dirty one, even an obnoxious one, because in reality, at the bottom line, we find that the men and forces behind the noise don't really give a damn about the people they are extolling. If Solzhenitsyn had not been politically useful, nobody in America would have heard of his writings. If Bukovskiy had been not but a murderer with no political overtones, we could have cut off his head at high noon on Red Square without (?those people) even blinking.

What applies to Bukovskiy applies to Shcharanskiy, to Ginzburg. I repeat, I understand the political game that is being played just as well as I realize how little the actual lives of my countrymen really mean to those who are now engaged in this rhetoric. And I have no quarrel with them, for those are the rules of the game.

But if I may offer one suggestion, it is this. Do not make the mistake of being trapped by your own rhetoric. Let me make myself clear. I do not know whether or not Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg are guilty of what they are charged. That is for the courts to decide, and I will exercise my judgement when all the evidence is in. The United States, both the government and the media, have pronounced both the men not guilty prior to the trial. It has done so with such speed, if not hastiness, as to arouse suspicion. I recall other times and another case when a Soviet Government leader accused the United States of flying spy missions over the USSR and announced that one such spy had been brought down. And I recall the denial of that by a United States President. Then the spy was produced. It is not a pleasant memory, but it is certainly worth remembering at this time and place. Much more recently a certain Zviad Gamsakurdiya publicly admitted his own guilt, not that of being a dissident but of actively working against the Soviet Union. He too had been labelled a hero. So what if Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg are indeed proved guilty? What happens then? So what I am saying is this: Don't let the game you are playing take you to far (?off base), so far that should you be proven wrong the loss of face involved would be too great to accept. If a wait-and-see attitude can be timely, there could never be a better time than right now.

Questionable Motives

LD1311167 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Yuriy Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] Court hearings are now underway in the Soviet Union to decide on the cases of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Aleksandr Ginzburg, both charged with criminal offenses. Long before these cases came up in court, however, both men were found innocent by the news media in the West, and notably in the United States, where these trials are viewed as nothing but a crackdown on so-called dissidents. In a commentary that follows, Radio Moscow's observer Yuriy Georgiyev will take a look at the issue of dissidence to see what it is all about.

Dissidence is perhaps one of those few expressions that is most widely used in the United States with almost (?exceptional) reference to the Soviet Union. It is mistakenly understood to imply any divergence of opinion from the official line, which is being ruthlessly suppressed in the Soviet Union. To be sure there are people in this country who may differ with the generally accepted views and practices. That is their own business, and they have a perfect right to view things the way they please, as long as they don't infringe on the interests of the other people and stay within the law. This is not always the case. For various reasons people have and will probably continue to stray beyond the legal limits in any country and as a consequence will be punished accordingly. There may be differences in criminal codes and even legal systems of the Soviet Union and the United States, but basically lawbreakers are lawbreakers in each country, and they should be treated as such--right? Not necessarily, at least that is not the way it is viewed in the Western news media with reference to the Soviet Union. With the issue of dissidence now extremely in vogue, a common criminal could conceivably pretend to be a dissident, even if he beat up a man in broad daylight in Moscow's Red Square. And with the Western proclivity for covering in the news everything that is dissident and anti-Soviet, there is a fair chance that he may indeed make it.

Some people have tried and made it. Take Aleksandr Ginzburg or Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, for example, who have appeared in court this week on criminal charges. If you are to believe American news dispatches, Ginzburg is a dissident Soviet poet, although the man never wrote a line in his life and will probably have trouble spelling his own name right. Anatoliy Shcharanskiy is also a dissident of sorts, who was purportedly monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords. And in the process--but that is of minor importance--he was apparently also monitoring and relaying some pretty sensitive security information to foreign intelligence. These are probably the two most famous cases that are currently being heard in Soviet courts, which alone have the authority to decide whether the men are guilty of the charges against them or not. But obviously the judges involved in these cases are wasting their time and effort, because both Aleksandr Ginzburg and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy have long been found innocent, at least that is implied in the American news media, which has launched an unprecedented coverage of the court hearings in the Soviet Union. Indeed dissidence in this country, real or imaginary, appears to be such a hot selling product in the United States that it is only natural that some people in or outside of the Soviet Union may be tempted to cash in, if only for the sake of publicity.

And perhaps the most outstanding case in point is that of a young lady who poses as a lovelorn and heartbroken wife of Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Whatever was their private relationship, Shcharanskiy was married to another woman at the time the self-styled wife claimed she was forcibly separated from her husband. But again her true identity is of little interest for Western reporters, who are normally so inquisitive about private records.

And now a formerly obscure Israeli immigrant, whose true name is Natally (Strigletz), is grabbing prime time on major American networks to indulge herself in heartrending reminiscences about the loved one held ostensibly for dissidence in the Soviet Union. Her name--or whatever she calls herself--may still be a jawbreaker to most Americans, but her virtually unlimited travel expense must certainly be the envy of any high-ranking United States Government official now limited in his junkets. Incredibly, her name in United States news dispatches figures together with the issues to be discussed concerning Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. And a meeting with the United States secretary of state seems to be as easy for her as coming down to see her Israeli aunty. Natally (Strigletz), who assumed the name of Mrs Shcharanskiy, may soon be on the way down in popularity charts, since most such cases involving dissidents are generally short-lived, but the causes fuelling their occasional skyrocketing can't help giving food for thought. And mainly why is it that issues involving perhaps the most fundamental interests of people around the world should bear the imprint of an enterprising vamp like Natally (Strigletz).

You can't hold a grudge against the news media in the United States, which does most of the advertising of dissident cases in the Soviet Union, because after all it is part of their business. But the motives of the original sponsors behind the so-called dissidents' campaigns in the United States are certainly questionable.

SENATOR MATHIAS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EASING TENSION

LD121508Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 12, TASS--The question of relaxation of tension in relations between the USSR and the USA is a matter which deeply worries those of the American politicians who take a responsible and realistic approach to the problem of peace and security of the peoples, the most pressing problems in the world today.

Expressing concern over the policy of the present U.S. administration on the question of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Senator Charles Mathias said in a TASS interview that the present situation is not conducive to the achievement of agreement on the problems of key importance to all mankind, such as the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. He said it was vitally important for the United States and the Soviet Union not only to reduce the risk of a nuclear clash but also to demonstrate to the whole world their support of general disarmament.

Charles Mathias said there is no acceptable alternative to the policy of relaxation of tension. He said the future of mankind will be uncertain unless the leading powers find a way of living in peace and cooperation. This refers not only to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe but also to the struggle against such universal human problems as hunger, disease and shortage of natural resources.

He said the two countries need cooperation and mutually advantageous trade. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of efforts by the two sides to solve the key problem. He added that the Americans have no hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Charles Mathias described as very interesting the recent proposals made by the Soviet Union at the Vienna talks on force reductions in central Europe. Another optimism-inspiring step in Soviet-American relations was, in the opinion of Senator Mathias, the Soviet Union's initiative at the talks on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests. This is a positive and realistic contribution to understanding, the senator said in conclusion.

ZHUKOV HITS U.S. 'SCHEMES' TO BUILD NEUTRON COMPONENTS

LD130831Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "More About Neutron Weapons"]

[Text] There are serious signs coming from the NATO countries, which suggest that the U.S. military-industrial circles and the Pentagon are again bringing up questions of the production of neutron weapons.

The Washington POST announced on 29 June that President Carter will "soon" make the "difficult decision on the production of neutron warheads." On the following day, 30 June, the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER specified that "this decision could remain secret." Some 2 days earlier in Brussels, LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES reported a 2-day closed-door conference at NATO headquarters of political figures, military industrialists and experts from NATO countries, which was devoted to the "development and production of new types of arms" on the basis of the "long-term program" adopted in May by the NATO Council.

As always in such cases, the channels for "leaking" information, which had hitherto remained secret, are now being opened wide. In this way the United States often prepares public opinion for the next twist in the arms race. What then does this involve?

What Was Secret Has Become Open

First, people are assured that the neutron bomb is nothing new--it is, they say, only a "minor modification" to the thermonuclear bomb adopted a long time ago. They add that work on neutron weapons began a long time ago.

George Kistiakowsky, a great U.S. scientist and former adviser to President Eisenhower, made a statement to the press in June to the effect that the first attempt to transform a "low-yield hydrogen bomb" into a neutron bomb was made 25 years ago. Relying on this experience, the Livermore Military Laboratory once led by Edward Teller worked intensively on the creation of "clean radiation" tactical warheads as early as 1960.

This plan, according to the scientist, was discussed many times. Various U.S. administrations first ordered its implementation, then rescinded it. In the seventies, when former CIA Director James Schlesinger was secretay of defense (using Kistiakowsky's expression), he "showed special interest" in not simply creating the effect of containment but in really waging nuclear war. It was decided to implement Teller's proposals in earnest.

At the end of 1976, then President Ford signed a strictly secret document allowing the creation of stockpiles of neutron warheads for Lance missiles and of neutron shells for 8-inch guns. The appropriate credits in the 1977-78 fiscal were disguised as appropriations...for the Department of Energy (which is now headed by the very same Schlesinger) for "public works."

When Carter succeeded Ford, several changes were made in the draft budget, but the Department of Energy was allocated $43 million "for nuclear warheads" for Lance missiles.

What Does "Postponement" Mean?

Secondly, as the American mass media openly states, Carter's decision on the notorious "postponement" of the production of neutron weapons pronounced twice--in the fall of 1977 and in April 1978--was only a tactical maneuver to reduce the heat of public opposition to this new means of mass destruction.

Several interesting facts have come to light in this context, which preceded the adoption of the President's forced decision.

Apparently, at the end of May or the beginning of June, one of the employees of the energy reserach branch confided to Senator Mark Hatfield that the Energy Department budget proposed by Carter did not involve "conventional nuclear" but rather neutron warheads, and explained to him what this meant.

Hatfield raised the alarm. With Senator Edward Kennedy behind him, he submitted amendments to the budget demanding that the article on appropriations for the production of neutron weapons be dropped. Their amendments were rejected. Creating the appearance of compromise proposed by Majority Leader Robert Byrd and Minority Leader Howard Baker, the majority of senators made a decision which in no way hindered the preparations for the production of neutron weapons. In essence, it obliged the President simply to inform Congress about the start of neutron weapons production and his reasons for taking this step.

Meanwhile the U.S. public was alarmed, justly assessing the plans to produce neutron weapons as a serious threat to mankind. The U.S. NATO allies hesitated. They lingered over the reply to President Carter's request for their approval of the deployment of these weapons on their territory. Because of this the U.S. President was twice forced to postpone his decision on starting production of neutron warheads and charges.

Had Washington considered it expedient to renounce such a new round in the arms race altogether, without damaging the "balance of forces" of which they are so fond of speaking, there would have been every opportunity to do so. As is known, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has often stated that if the United States renounces neutron weapons, the Soviet Union will not produce them. However, instead of agreeing to this proposal, the Washington leaders began to make demands, which they knew were unacceptable, that the USSR unilaterally renounce other types of weapons essential for its defense.

Recent reports from the United States convincingly show that these demands were clearly designed to create an appearance of justification for the production of neutron weapons being prepared by the Pentagon and the U.S. Energy Department. In this context one must not overlook U.S. press reports that the U.S. defense secretary, as the Washington POST of 20 June reports, has already decided to recommend to the White House that "work be started on the production of new 8-inch low-blast, nuclear artillery shells and Lance missile warheads and also several, but not all, of the components needed to convert them into more powerful neutron weapons."

Meanwhile, the question of how to portray matters so that the "postponement" proclaimed by the President remains in force, while the production of neutron "components" proceeds at full speed, is being discussed with the cynicism inherent in U.S. political morality.

Typically, for several months U.S. newspapers have been talking about these "components" in deliberately obscure terms, thus confusing matters. [paragraph continues]

But now that the Pentagon is decisively demanding the rapid adoption of neutron warheads and shells, the usual international information "leaks" make it possible to understand exactly what we are dealing with.

Dangerous Variants

The American press, referring to reports by nuclear scientists who have suddenly become extremely talkative, is now revealing that the neutron charge consists of two parts--a "conventional" thermonuclear bomb and a "pivotal element" containing tritium (radioactive isotopes of hydrogen consisting of one proton and two neutrons). This "pivotal element," which replaces the atomic fuse used to set off the hydrogen bomb, reduces the blast wave but enhances radiation to an unusual extent.

Now, according to reports in the New York TIMES and Washington POST, American departments are drawing up a plan that would make it possible, while appearing to retain Carter's decision on a "postponement," to begin "separate production" of "modernized" nuclear charges and "pivotal elements."

The newspapers do not conceal the fact that the marrying of these "components" could be completed in no time. It is no coincidence that in April, as the New York TIMES of 24 June recalls, "a White House spokesman told correspondents that the modernized warheads and artillery shells will be designed so that they could be converted into neutron weapons 'in the shortest possible time.'"

The White House has a choice between two versions of a cunning plan, which is to be used to begin actual production of neutron weapons immediately.

The first version has two phases. The Pentagon recommends immediate production and deployment in Western Europe of new nuclear (hydrogen) warheads, and later of their "pivotal elements"--the tritium reservoirs. Moreover, to speed up matters the Pentagon also proposes, as the New York TIMES writes, to "begin preparation of these vessels, but without filling them with tritium" until the President gives the official order.

The second version: Military figures in the Energy Department, led by Schlesinger, which is to produce the neutron weapons, propose acting more quickly. They demand the start of parallel production of new nuclear warheads, which will later be transformed into neutron warheads, and of the "pivotal elements" which will be kept, for the time being, in the United States. In any event, they can be quickly transferred to Europe and fitted into nuclear warheads, as a primer is fitted into a grenade, and detonated....

"One official," the New York TIMES writes, made a reasonable objection: "If we make all the components and assemble them, how can we assert that the President decided not to produce neutron weapons?" How true!

However, as the Washington POST of 19 June stated, the Senate Armed Services Committee supported those who stop at nothing and want to adopt neutron weapons at any price. Having made the decision sanctioning the Energy Department plans for fiscal 1978-79, "in the interest of national security," it tacitly approved the production of neutron components at the same time as the other parts of the shells and warheads.

It would seem that things are leaning toward the adoption of the second--"high-speed"--plan of action proposed by the department headed by Schlesinger, who even outdoes Defense Secretary Brown in his desire to create and adopt neutron warheads as quickly as possible.

Such are the ominous schemes which have been publicized in Washington in recent weeks. They make the struggle mounted by the peace-loving forces against their implementation all the more important. No to the neutron bomb! Such is the slogan of the day, which sounds and will sound ever louder throughout the world.

PENTAGON TO INCREASE NATO MILITARY POTENTIAL IN EUROPE

LD121543Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 P 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 July TASS--The Pentagon has announced a program for a sharp buildup of American air forces in Britain. The number of U.S. military planes based in that country will be almost doubled and will total more than 300.

In particular, 108 new A-10 close air support planes will be shipped to Britain from the United States beginning next year. The number of tanker aircraft will be doubled from 15 to 30. These planes will be used to refuel the F-111 fighter-bombers based in Britain and other West European countries and the sophisticated F-15's, which will soon become operational in the air forces of the United States and its NATO allies. An extra 1,200 U.S. servicemen will be sent to maintain the tankers at the U.S. Air Force base at Fairford (Britain).

The strengthening of American air forces in Britain is part of the broad plan elaborated by the U.S. Government to significantly increase NATO's military potential. This plan, in particular, provides for the shipment to Western Europe of 5,000 tanks, more than 20,000 antitank guided missiles, about 2,000 sophisticated fighter-bombers and other military hardware and for increasing the contingent of American ground forces in Western Europe.

Senate Approves Funds

LD130646Y Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 13, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved by an overwhelming majority of votes a bill allocating 3,900 million dollars for the Pentagon's military development programme. This programme provides for the expansion and modernization of numerous American military bases around the world and for equipping these seats of international tension with up-to-date arms. A considerable portion of the outlays will be used to finance a number of programmes to increase the might of the NATO aggressive bloc.

This decision by the upper house of the Congress is one more major victory for the military industrial complex. The day before the Senate approved the allocation of astronomical funds--360,100 million dollars--for military purchases and development of new types of arms.

WASHINGTON POST FABRICATES ITEM ON USSR ACTION IN AFRICA

LD121504Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS--The TASS commentator, Leonid Ponomarev, writes: The Washington POST today printed another fabrication on a so-called Soviet penetration in Africa and the Middle East which, don't you see, constitutes a growing threat in those regions.

Many bourgeois Western newspapers today are replete with such lying assertions. The point is that in recent years tremendous changes, socio-political and socio-economic changes, have been taking place in Africa, that the young states are steadily being consolidated.

As said in the recent statement by the Soviet Government on Africa, the USSR entertains profound sympathy for these changes. The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community have been vigorously supporting the African people's just struggle.

In its relations with the African countries, the Soviet Union has been invariably adhering to the principles of solidarity with the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, for national and social progress, for real equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention into internal affairs and mutually-advantageous cooperation.

The forces of imperialism, racism and reaction, however, do not want to reconcile themselves with the positive changes in Africa. They would like to continue the exploitation of the African peoples and of the natural resources of the continent, and to cover up their plans and intentions by concoctions on a "Soviet menace."

The Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Africa is clear and consistent. In developing countries as anywhere else, the USSR is siding with the forces that are upholding the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy.

U.S. MILITARY BRIDGEHEAD IN SAUDI ARABIA ADDS STABILITY

LD121255Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 8 July TASS--Pursuing their far-reaching strategic schemes for the Near East and the Persian Gulf, U.S. militarist circles are concocting plans for the creation of a military bridgehead, which would allow the United States to strengthen its military-political presence in this region. Saudi Arabia, which, along with Israel, has long been the implementer of U.S. imperialism's Near East policy, plays an important role in the implementation of these schemes.

As the economic bulletin MIDEAST MARKETS, published by the Chase Manhattan Bank, notes, the close military cooperation between the two countries, which started 25 years ago with the construction of a U.S. Air Force base in Dharan, "is developing successfully and assuming increasing proportions." The Pentagon is now constructing military projects in Saudi Arabia valued at more than $1 billion.

According to a statement by Brig Gen R. Connell, director of the U.S. Defense Department Construction Agency, the amount of construction work will double next year. The Pentagon is constructing military bases and expanding bases and military plants already in existence in response to orders for Riyadh.

The construction of two naval bases in Al-Jubayl and Yanbu has already started. In all, according to MIDEAST MARKETS, the United States will spend $25 million in the next 10 years on the construction of military projects in Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. measures to militarize Saudi Arabia can be explained primarily by the fact that official Washington views Riyadh not only as the main defender of U.S. oil interests but also as the main tool in the struggle against the national liberation movement and progressive regimes in the Arab world.

As the New York TIMES wrote, the ramified network of naval and air bases can be used to "insure an atmosphere of stability for the pro-Western regimes in the Near East."

WHITE HOUSE CONDEMNED FOR 'HYPOCRISY' ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Flagrant Violations

LD121433 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, 11 July 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word article by PRAVDA's New York correspondent T. Kolesnichenko, under the heading "The White House Is Keeping Silence," in which he describes the case of John Harris as a "classic example of judicial hypocrisy and an outrage against 'human rights'" and goes on to refer to the case of the Wilmington 10 and others. Kolesnichenko refers to and quotes from the many letters of protest sent to the White House on these cases. He concludes by saying that "the fate of J. Harris, Ben Chavis, Assata Shakur, George Merritt and many other American political prisoners is evidence of flagrant violation of 'human rights' in the United States and a manifestation of the hypocrisy of those who seek violations of these rights abroad and forget about them at home," and states that there has been no response from the White House.

Young's Remarks Noted

LD122215Y Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--"In our prisons there are hundreds, maybe even thousands of people whom I call political prisoners. I was a political prisoner ten years ago, when I was arrested in a civil rights demonstration in Atlanta, Georgia", said U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations A. Young. These words are noteworthy, since they come from a member of the cabinet, and therefore signify an official admission that political persecution is widespread in the United States.

The suppression of civil rights of the Americans and political repressions have become an inalienable feature of life in the United States. The sophisticated machine of political repressions in the United States is being perfected with every passing year. A broad arsenal of antidemocratic laws has been put at the disposal of the judicial-repressive apparatus. A system of investigation, total shadowing and wire-tapping has been formed. The archives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation keep files on 160 million Americans, practically all the adult population of the country. In the past few years alone, as is clear from the congressional report on intelligence activity and the rights of the Americans, the Federal Bureau of Investigation carried out investigations in cases of 500,000 Americans, accused of "subversive action", though their political activity did not exceed the framework of legal activity.

As pointed out by Halperin and D. Hoffman, the authors of the recently published book "Freedom and National Security", the repressions of the judicial-police apparatus of the United States is levelled, above all, against members of the Communist Party of the United States, representatives of progressive public and trade union organisations on the basis of antidemocratic laws, such as, specifically the Smith Acts. Acts on internal security, on control over communist activity and control over subversive activity, were used against many Americans, who were dismissed, brought to court and put behind prison bars.

Political repressions in the United States have a long history. They become more sophisticated in their form.

The Congress is now considering a new bill "S-1437", under which any trade union member can be sentenced to 15 years in prison for active participation in strikes. A person can be sentenced, under this monstrous act, to 15 years in prison for the study of revolutionary theory, the newspaper DAILY WORLD points out.

The American authorities, using a wide choice of antidemocratic laws, put into prison fighters for civil rights, against racism, dissidents. The Wilmington Ten, sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison, are languishing in jail, with accusations against them having been fabricated by policemen. The leader of the ten, Ben Chavis, in a letter to President James Carter has said: "We remain, as before, political prisoners, languishing in jail for our convictions".

The Charlotte trio, John Harris and others are persecuted for similar "crimes".

"The policy of the present administration is the mockery of the rights of the Americans", said public leader A. Boy at a meeting in New York, outside the building of the federal court. "Where are the rights of Ben Chavis and the Wilmington Ten? Where are the rights of Assata Shakur? Where are the rights of thousands of political prisoners put in jail for their protests against racism and political repressions which are now rife in the United States?"

Too many of us are in prison, too many of us starve and many have doors closed before them, writes well-known American writer James Baldwin.

Surveillance of Citizens

LD121312Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] American officials and the propaganda services have (?lately) been claiming that illegal activities of special services had been stopped once and for all. Here is comment on these claims by our news analyst Igor Aleksandrov.

Opinions have lately been heard in the United States that constitutional rights of the Americans will no longer be violated by what is known in the country as the intelligence community. There will be no threat of secret surveillance or persecution on the part of the FBI, CIA, army intelligence and other secret offices. Much publicity is being given in this context to measures that the authorities are seeking in order to reform this community. A closer look at these measures, however, gives us reason to believe that all these claims and conclusions are premature.

The measures we are talking about are the President's Executive Order (?12036) and the 1978 Senate act stipulating the restructuring and reform of the national intelligence service. The advertisers of the reform assure that the intelligence service will no longer be able to abuse their power because from now on no secret operation will be conducted without the sanction of the White House. But can this sanctioning be a guarantee against the violation of constitutional rights of the Americans by the intelligence services? Today we know for sure that President Johnson himself was an iniator of the CIA's illegal surveillance of American citizens. President Nixon likewise ordered the FBI and the CIA on many occasions to use secret intelligence measures against American citizens. As a rule, chiefs of various secret services kept the White House in the know of major secret operations undertaken in defiance of the Americans' constitutional rights. So the fact that the White House will be controlling all secret operations does not necessarily mean that secret services will stop infringing upon the democratic rights of Americans as they did in the past.

The President's Executive Order proclaims other restrictions, which are surrounded however by numerous reservations and exceptions. For example, the order does not allow to send informers to public organizations but (?approves) their (?sending) if there is evidence that a public organization works for a foreign government. That false but convenient excuse was used in the past by the FBI and the CIA to keep a close watch on antiwar organizations and their activists, with no guarantee that this excuse will not be operational in the future.

The administration's new deal on the use of technical means of surveillance can be enacted only if there is a formal ruling of the court authorizing a secret services watch over somebody. This is hardly an innovation for the 1968 act on security in the [word indistinct] also says that a court ruling is required to place someone under electronic surveillance. Secret services however violated this act time and again, conducting surveillance without any court order. In the opinion of Senator (?Birch Bayh) and other congressmen, the new deal leaves many loopholes. It enables the National Security Agency, the training center of electronic investigation, to keep a secret watch over Americans. The former worker on the staff of the National Security Council [name indistinct] thinks the new deal legalizes rather than limits electronic surveillance. (?Messrs. Chatouka and Bourmon) of the American Civil Liberties Defense Union feel the new deal paves the way for abuses.

Despite the assurances of the White House, many secret operations including the electronic watch over Americans are kept (?secret) even fron Congress. As the New York TIMES reveals, even some members of the Senate Committee for Intelligence think they are given only most general information on what the government is doing in this field. One of the members has declared he has the impression that much is being done of what the senators are not informed about.

All this goes to show that the current reform of the secret services is nothing but an attempt to put some cosmetic touches to the whole business. It aims at concealing Washington's true intentions: to keep intact and perfect the huge machine of repressions and spying spearheaded at destroying the democratic rights of Americans.

TOLEDO BUSINESSMAN CALLS FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR

LD121050Y Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Aleksey Voronin, reports: Edward Lamb, an industrialist and financier from Toledo, Ohio, said that the Soviet Union was the most natural trade partner of the United States, and expansion of economic cooperation with it could produce tremendous advantages for both sides.

In a TASS interview, he sharply criticised the discriminatory amendments to the trade act, adopted by the United States Congress and restricting American credits to the USSR and depriving the Soviet Union of the most-favoured-nation status in trade.

Trade with the Soviet Union was necessary for the United States, it could facilitate development of the American economy, the industrialist went on to say. Instead of developing economic contacts for peaceful purposes, however, the United States preferred to increase its exports through the sales of arms and military equipment to other countries.

The United States administration should abandon its attempts at connecting trade with the Soviet Union and other problems having nothing in common with commerce, Edward Lamb emphasized. It was necessary to act proceeding from the genuine national interests of the United States, bearing in mind the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Americans for peaceful coexistence, mutually-advantageous cooperation with all countries of the world, first and foremost, with the Soviet Union. He urged the United States authorities to discard prejudices prompted by "cold war" ideology and to aim its policy towards safeguarding peace on earth and expanding cooperation with the USSR.

CHINA

PEKING'S ALLEGIANCE INDICATED BY OIL SHIPMENTS TO ROK

OW122036Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, here is a vivid recent example of how the present Chinese leadership applies its notorious three worlds theory which Peking regards as a guiding principle applicable everywhere. This definition, as well as the theory itself, appeals to no one in the international arena because its reactionary, proimperialist nature is simply too obvious. To prove this point, it is sufficient to say that Peking is using its three worlds theory to cover up the Chinese leaders' cooperation with the frenzied reactionaries, and even the fascist regimes. New facts have recently been uncovered. According to a report by Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Chinese petroleum is being supplied to South Korea. The paper said: The amount of Chinese petroleum from the Taching and other oilfields being supplied to South Korea is so large that the Seoul authorities have taken immediate measures to expand an oil refinery in order to exclusively process the black gold from China.

What a logical result! In accordance with Peking's theory of the three worlds, South Korea, like all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, belongs to the Third World and, as Peking asserts, shares common interests with the other Third World countries. Hence, all of them should struggle against Soviet hegemony. The Peking leaders considered China as one of the Third World countries. Consequently, the Maoist pseudo-theorists have created a broad possibility for carrying out close cooperation with the [word indistinct] Pak Chong-hui puppet regime in South Korea.

The political significance of Peking's rapprochement with Seoul is apparent. The Pak Chong-hui clique has for many years faithfully served U.S. interests in the Far East and, harboring bitter hatred toward socialism, has exerted all efforts to obstruct the Korean people's long-cherished wish for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. As you know, Peking has long expressed its opposition to a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The large amount of oil China is supplying to the Korean Peninsula clearly shows Peking's stand on the Korea issue.

SERBIN CRITICIZES RECENT CHINESE ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAM

LD050800Y Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

["Peking's Aggressive Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--Follows Aleksandr Serbin's article contributed to the newspaper PRAVDA today.

The Peking leaders have undertaken yet another anti-Vietnamese action. In a note sent to the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, they unilaterally announced termination of all economic and technical aid to Vietnam and recalled the Chinese specialists working there.

This decision is a link in the chain of a broad anti-Vietnamese campaign, which includes the unbridled slander against the heroic country and rough pressure in connection with the so-called "question" of position of persons of the Chinese nationality in Vietnam, and creation of tension in the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

The aim of Peking's campaign is to make Vietnam depart from the principled Marxist-Leninist positions in internal and external policy, to waive its sovereignty to please the great-power Maoist plans.

It is not for the first time that Peking leaders resort to economic pressure in its relations with Vietnam. Their new action signifies intensification of this hegemonic line. Carrying out this line, they expect to deal the most sensitive blow--in Peking it is well known what difficulties the Vietnamese prople are overcoming after the devastating war, what efforts they ought to exert for construction of a socialist economy. And this makes Peking's actions particularly disgusting.

In their hegemonic intoxication, the Maoists do not want to see the Vietnamese people's determination to defend their inalienable rights, their readiness to put into life plans of socialist construction. Blind fury prevents them from seeing the powerful support being given to Vietnam by the progressive international public. The USSR, other countries of the socialist community are siding, as before, with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comment

LD060300Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 July, TASS--"The aim of the anti-Vietnamese campaign launched by the Peking leaders is to exert crude pressure on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and to [words indistinct] the fulfillment of Peking's expansionist plans", Yuriy Dimov writes in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly.

"Continuing for already more than two months now is the anti-Vietnamese provocative campaign unleashed by Peking under the pretext of 'concern' for Chinese nationals who are allegedly 'victimized' in Vietnam," the author notes.

There are new numerous signs that the clamour raised by Peking in defence of the allegedly persecuted Chinese in Vietnam is only a false pretext for an anti-Vietnamese campaign. Let us recall the total disregard for the genuine and not mythical persecution of 450,000 Chinese in Kampuchea. Let us recall the amazing coincidence of the commencement of the intimidation of Chinese nationls in Vietnam with the increase in the number of provocations by Kampuchean troops in the south of Vietnam, the refusal to discuss Chinese-Vietnamese outstanding issues at a conference table. Finally, let us recall the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations of recent years.

"It is known that the Chinese leaders stubbornly refused to coordinate actions with the USSR and other socialist countries in aiding the Vietnamese people who were fighting against the American aggressors. More than that, Peking delayed freight sent to Vietnam through Chinese territory. Shortly before the full liberation of the south, Peking started a provocative bustle over islands in the South China Sea."

"The Chinese leaders regard the peace-loving unified Vietnam as an obstacle to the fulfillment of their very candid expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. For it was Mao Tse-tung, whose ideas were inherited by the present Peking leaders, who repeatedly (?described) Vietnam among the 'lost territories' subject to 'return to China.'"

TASS CITES ATA CONDEMNATION OF PRC WITHDRAWAL OF AID

LD131002Y Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Passages within brackets were not included in Moscow Domestic Service report at 0900 GMT on 13 July, which was otherwise identical to following item]

[Text] Tirana, July 13, TASS--The Albanian News Agency [ATA] has reported that the Government of the PRC has sent a note to the Albanian Embassy in Peking, notifying it about the Chinese Government's decision to cut immediately any help and any credits to Albania, to leave unfinished a number of major construction projects in Albania and to recall all the Chinese specialists working here.

By this unilateral and arbitrary act, the news agency says in its report the Chinese Government has made a deliberate move to aggravate relations between the two countries, to do harm to the Albanian economy and undermine its defence capacity. The entire Albanian people are shocked by this hostile act which will also be condemned by the Chinese people.

[The Chinese Government and its leaders, the news agency stresses, violating with great-power arrogance the agreements concluded officially between the two countries, trampling underfoot the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, deliberately violate and undermine friendship between the two peoples. Their action in cutting all types of assistance and recalling specialists working in Albania only shows hypocrisy of the Chinese leaders with regard to Albania and the selfish character of this assistance.]

The PRC cut all assistance and recalled Chinese specialists from Albania because it is pursuing a great power line and because it has departed from the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, has drawn closer to and is cooperating with the imperialist and reactionary forces of the whole world [and has refused to give assistance and support to the revolutionary and liberation forces in the international arena, the Albanian news agency says.]

GROMYKO RECEIVES HUNGARIAN, CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOYS

LD120817Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 7 July A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Matyas Szuros, the new Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, A.A. Gromyko wished the ambassador great success in his activity as Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Moscow.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko received C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and had a conversation which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD121458Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Matyas Szuros, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic, presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today.

The ambassador conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and to Comrade Brezhnev and the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, warm greetings and friendly best wishes from the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people.

Accepting the credentials, Comrade Kuznetsov noted that the Soviet Union and Hungary are firmly united by a common socioeconomic order and by aims of social development, and fidelity to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The unbreakable friendship of our countries, said Comrade Kuznetsov, rests on deep historic roots and glorious revolutionary and labor traditions.

Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, and of Comrade Brezhnev personally, sincere good wishes for further successes in the building of socialism to MSZMP Central Committee, to Comrade Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Presidium and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and all the working people of fraternal Hungary.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD120955Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 29 June K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, received a delegation of the Hungarian trade union of workers in metallurgy and the metalworking and electricity industry headed by K. Herczeg, general secretary of the trade union's Central Committee, which is in the Soviet Union. An exchange of information took place on the activity of the two countries' trade unions and questions of the further development of ties and cooperation between the trade union centers and sector trade unions of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Present at the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were V. Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU section for ties with the trade unions of socialist countries, and T.F. Sharolapova, secretary of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in automobile, tractor and agricultural machine building.

NATO MANEUVERS AIM AT BRINGING GREECE, SPAIN INTO BLOC

LD121539Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov/ V.Vinogradov international military political review: "The Atlantists' Mediterranean Maneuvers"]

[Text] Highly placed NATO figures are turning their gaze increasingly frequently on the southern flank of the North Atlantic bloc. In their speeches they sound the alarm: "All is not well on the NATO southern flank," "Our military might is weakening," "Political cohesion is insufficient" among the allies, and so on and so forth. These statements are accompanied, as a rule, by profuse talk about the mythical "Soviet threat" in the Mediterranean. In a recent interview with the Italian newspaper La STAMPA U.S. Admiral Shear, NATO supreme allied commander, southern Europe, intimidated his allies by making the following statement. "It is enough to look at a map to see that the main threat to NATO originates...from the flanks, particularly from the south, where the crisis is probably greater than anywhere else...."

Why the NATO strategists need such fabrications is clear from the words of Shear himself. He advises expanding the might of the naval and air forces under his command. But even this, though, is not enough for the Atlantists. They are in favor of an even greater influx of NATO allies into the orbit of the bloc's military preparations and its extension through new members. It is essential, they state, to guarantee Greece's return to NATO's military organization as soon as possible and Spain's entry into the North Atlantic bloc. "As far as I am concerned," Admiral Shear confesses, "I would like to see Spain in NATO as early as tomorrow morning, with the subsequent close coordination of our defense strategy."

The events of recent times attest that active steps are being undertaken on the path to implementing the above-mentioned recommendations by the NATO military strategists.

The course toward whipping up an atmosphere of military tension in the Mediterranean has not been abandoned. In such an atmosphere the NATO ringleaders, as they see it, would find it easier to carry out their dangerous schemes. NATO military demonstrations in this region follow one after the other. A few days ago, for example, NATO naval exercises codenamed "Trident" started in the central and western parts of the Ionian Sea. U.S., British, Italian and Greek ships are taking part in them. This was preceded by the Mediterranean maneuvers of the naval, air and ground forces of a number of NATO countries under the codename "Dawn Patrol." In April the "Dense Crop" NATO exercises were held in the same place....

Observers note that Greek Armed Forces participation in these NATO militarist acts is viewed by the bloc leadership as one of the measures for "restoring military cooperation" with Athens. Reports have appeared to the effect that, despite the Greek Government statement on the country's withdrawal from the bloc's military organization, old NATO military installations on Greek territory are being modernized and extended. There are also reports on the creation here of a new NATO operations headquarters. The progressive Greek public views such acts as a direct threat to the country's national interests, just like the Pentagon plans for interference in the internal affairs of Greece "against any kind of situation arising," which U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown made known when addressing the Senate of the U.S. Congress.

The United States and NATO have also begun more active maneuvers regarding Spain. The recent trip to Madrid by U.S. Senator R. Byrd, who visited the countries of Western Europe as the "personal representative" of the U.S. President, is particularly indicative in this respect. The Spanish press noted in this context that the aim of Byrd's visit was to fulfill a "ticklish and delicate mission--to exert pressure on the Spanish Government to make Spain join the North Atlantic alliance as quickly as possible."

Sane figures in Spain oppose joining the Atlantic alliance. An article by an officer of the Spanish Army in the newspaper EL PAIS is noteworthy in this context. Spain's participation in NATO would not only not serve national interests, he writes, but would also lead to an increase in the dependence of the country and its armed forces on the United States, which is striving to step up its own military presence on Spanish soil.

The maneuvers of the Atlantic strategists in the Mediterranean, both military and political, run counter to the cause of insuring peace in this region. They threaten the security not only of the peoples of the Mediterranean but of Europe as a whole and also the adjacent regions of Africa and the Near East.

FINNISH PRESIDENT PRESENTS USTINOV WITH STATE HONOR

LD122014Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Turku, July 12 TASS--The official visit to Finland of member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov is being held in an atmosphere of good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding.

The USSR defence minister was today received by President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland. A friendly talk was held on questions of mutual interest, including questions pertaining to the development and deepening of relations in the military field. Present at the meeting was USSR Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Stepanov.

President U.K. Kekkonen presented to Dmitriy Ustinov the big cross of the "White Rose of Finland" Order. The USSR defence minister expressed gratitude to the president for the high award and stressed that he regards it as an expression of friendship and respect for the Soviet people and its armed forces.

On the same day, the distinguished Soviet guest visited an enterprise of the Finnish state joint stock society "Valmet". He also visited a Finnish naval unit, where he familiarised himself with war ships and had meetings and conversations with Finnish naval seamen.

LONDON GIVING 'SPECIAL SUPPORT' TO PRC DESIRE FOR ARMS

LD122249Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Report from London correspondent Yuriy Kobaldze]

[Text] The visit by a Chinese military trade delegation to Britain, which lasted for over a month, has ended. Officially, the Chinese military specialists were invited as honored guests to the exhibition of armaments and military equipment held at Aldershot near London. Before the opening of the exhibition THE GUARDIAN wrote that the first Chinese military delegation would be given the complete attention, for China is potentially Britain's biggest client. The paper was not wrong. The hospitable hosts gave the guests from Peking the opportunity to look around not only the exhibition but also major military works, and also to attend tests of new combat equipment.

The first swallow had barely had time to fly home when London announced that another Chinese delegation is to come for the opening of an airshow. The delegation will consist of specialists in civil and military aviation, and it is felt that the recommendations of this delegation will be taken into account by Peking when deciding whether to purchase British Harrier combat aircraft.

The head of the first Chinese delegation made no secret of Peking's long standing interest in purchasing military equipment from Western countries. The Chinese attempts to modernize its army with the aid of NATO countries is finding special support in London. The open hostility of the Chinese leaders toward the USSR and their conception of a united and strong Europe in the face of the alleged military threat from the USSR have found complete mutual understanding in British reactionary circles which come out against universal detente.

The Peking merchants embarking for Western Europe to purchase modern armaments are undoubtedly playing on the basis of anti-Sovietism and exploitation of lies about a Soviet threat. However, the progressive British public is aware that in seeking in rapprochment with the West, including in the military sphere, Peking is primarily pursuing its hegemonistic aims.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRAT BAHR

LD121710Y Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["Meeting in Moscow"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev today received Federal Secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr. An exchange of opinions was held on questions of mutual interest.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO FORM NEW ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT

LD121920Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["Decision by Icelandic President"--TASS headline]

[Text] Copenhagen, July 12, TASS--President Kristjan Eldjarn of Iceland today asked the chairman of the Social-Democratic Party Bennedikt Grendal to form the new government.

The former coalition government of Iceland, headed by Geir Hallgrimsson tendered its resignation on June 27 after the parliamentary elections two days previously. The coalition's Independence Party and Progressive Party suffered a serious defeat. Their representation in the Atlthing dropped from 42 to 32 mandates out of 60.

The Social-Democratic Party of Iceland considerably increased the number of its deputies as a result of the elections of June 25. The People's Alliance Party also increased its representation in the Icelandic Parliament. Before the elections the opposition criticised the government for its inability to arrest inflation and the striving to resolve economic problems at the expense of the working people.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--An agreement on cooperation has been signed between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Portugal's Committee for the Promotion of Exports. The sides agreed on measures directed at the further development of Soviet-Portuguese trade, economic, scientific and technical ties. They will help hold trade and industrial fairs, exhibitions, symposiums and they will promote mutual exchanges of business circles and technical specialists. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD]

U.S. OFFICIAL SEES NO DRAMATIC PROGRESS FROM LONDON TALKS

LD122040Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Saunders has said that Washington does not expect rapid, concrete results from the American-Egyptian-Israeli foreign ministers' conference in London. Speaking in New York, Saunders related that the United States is interested in the continuation of the separate talks between Tel Aviv and Cairo in order to create the appearance of searching for ways to achieve peace in the Near East. Washington believes that if such appearances are maintained it will be easier for the participants in the separate talks and their U.S. patrons to counter demands for a resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Near East. As is well known, this conference, the cochairmen of which are the USSR and the United States, has been recognized as the authoritative international forum capable of securing a just and peaceful settlement of the Near East problem.

LEBANESE CHRISTIANS ATTEMPTING PARTITION; BACKED BY ISRAEL

LD120813Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov report: "The Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut--This is the second day that the guns have been silent in the Lebanese capital. In east Beirut and its suburbs a fragile, strained silence has been established. It is broken occasionally by sniper fire in the 'Ayn ar-Rumannah district and in the commercial center of the city. Eyewitnesses report that it is snipers from armed rightwing formations shooting at the Syrian troops which are still encircling the eastern sector of the capital and its outskirts.

The Syrian soldiers, the Lebanese press notes, have been given strict orders to show maximum restraint and are not responding to the provocations of rightwing Christian elements. Shortly before midnight in the 'Ayn ar-Rumannah region, four powerful explosions took place, but this did not lead to a renewal of armed clashes. At the same time, the Tel Aviv rulers are, as before, whipping up tension around the events taking place in Beirut. As Beirut International Airport reported, Israeli military planes made three flights around Beirut and central Lebanon yesterday. Pulfilling the instructions of the Israeli Government, the Tel Aviv press and radio are continuing the escalation of threats against the lawful Lebanese authorities and Syria. Israeli propaganda organs have suddenly become zealous defenders...of Christianity in Lebanon, asserting that Christians are being exterminated in that country.

In fact, as the Lebanese newspapers have stressed repeatedly, armed formations of the rightwing Christian Al-Kata'ib and National Liberal parties have recently commenced hostilities against the Arab security forces, the overwhelming majority of which is made up of Syrian troops. An official representative of the Al-Kata'ib Party, revealing the essence of what has happened, told an AP correspondent in the village of Juniyah: "We are preparing to proclaim an independent state. We intend to follow a path of escalating war in order to achieve our end." Inasmuch as the leaders of the rightwing Christian parties intend to strive for the partition of Lebanon by strengthening their alliance with Israel, it becomes clear why their propaganda organs are now inflating in every way the threats and "warnings" of the Tel Aviv rulers on the events taking place in Beirut. Rightwing Christian newspapers and radio are constantly publishing and broadcasting interviews with leaders of armed rightwing formations appealing for a strengthening of the alliance with Israel.

Christian Forces Refuse Compromise

LD121744Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["With Aggressor's Help"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 12, TASS--It was relatively quiet in the Lebanese capital during the last twenty four hours. Yet, occasional gunshots and explosions were to be heard in some districts in the eastern part of the city. Snipers from among the armed rightwing Christian formations continue to be active, especially in Ar-Rafiyah district.

Despite the efforts made by the central authorities to normalise the situation, the leaders of the conservative "Lebanese Front" refuse to make any concessions. Doing Tel Aviv's bidding, they put forward unacceptable demands, specifically a demand for total withdrawal of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force from eastern Beirut. At the same time, the Israeli military is trying by all possible means to further aggravate the situation in the country, tense as it is without that. Israeli Army units in full combat readiness are concentrated on the Lebanese-Israeli frontier. Aggressor planes continue patrolling the air space of this independent Arab state, displaying special activity over its southern districts. Yesterday they took a new piratic action, breaking the sound barrier while flying low over the city of Saida. Israeli naval launches patrol daily Lebanese territorial waters along the southern coast.

Tel Aviv closely coordinates its provocative actions with the armed formations of conservatives who continue holding positions in the corridor bordering on Israel and hamper the movement of the U.N. interim force there. Thugs from the rightwing Christian militia put up road blocks and commit provocative actions in districts where units of the international force are stationed. They terrorise the local population, forcibly recruit young people into the so-called "army for defending the south of Lebanon" and take away property and cattle from peasants.

CPSU GROUP RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER TALKS WITH LEBANESE CP

LD121341Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K. N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which was in Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Beirut.

During the delegation's stay in Lebanon, talks were held with representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party, leading party officials of the Central Political Council of National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon, and K. Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. A meeting was also held with Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

JORDAN PROTESTS NEW ISRAELI RESTRICTIONS ON ARABS

LD122020Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--The Government of Jordan, in a message to the U.N. secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, has resolutely protested against new restrictions imposed by Israel upon the travel of the Arab population of the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan.

"The Government of Jordan, the document stresses, expressed profound concern over the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities, which have the aim to prevent in the future the entry of persons put on the list, to the Western Bank, denying them permission to visit families, to reunite with the family, and depriving these persons of their legitimate rights."

In this connection, the message of the Jordanian Government urges the U.N. secretary general that undelayed measures be taken to cut short Israel's new encroachments upon the rights of the Arab population and to prevent further gross violation of human rights on the captured Arab lands.

ISRAELI COURTS PASS 'HARSH' SENTENCES ON PALESTINIANS

LD122226Y Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["Repressions of Israeli Occupiers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 12, TASS--Israeli military courts pass harsh sentences on the Palestinians almost every day in an attempt to break the will of the Arab people of Palestine fighting against the Israeli aggressors. As the WAFA agency reports, six patriots were sentenced in Janin to terms in prison ranging from one and a half to six years on a charge of belonging to the Palestine resistance movement. The tribunal in the town of Nabulus sentenced two Palestinian students to five months in prison and a fine of 4,000 Israeli pounds for participation in a demonstration of protest against the arbitrary rule of occupation authorities. An absurd charge was made against the Palestinian Mahmud Uda that his passenger car allegedly hit an Israeli tank. He will have to pay a big fine for the "crime."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PLOTS AGAINST PDRY, USSR SUPPORT

LD121121Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Maj Yu. Gavrilov and V. Vinogradov: "South Yemen and the Intrigues of Reaction"]

[Text] The situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, where a new hotbed of tension is being created, has worsened appreciably. A coup d'etat was recently attempted in south Yemen (the PDRY) by S.R. Ali, former chairman of the Presidential Council. The involvement in this event of Western imperialist circles and Arab reactionary regimes is so obvious that even the U.S. press has had to admit it. As the Washington POST reports, the failure of the coup in the PDRY is viewed in Washington as a "major defeat for the United States and Saudi Arabia" in their efforts in this strategically located country.

After failing to organize the coup d'etat, the reactionary circles led by Saudi Arabia and encouraged by international imperialism are now striving to achieve their aims by other means. They are trying in every way to deepen the split between the two Yemens by exploiting the assassination of President al-Ghashmi of the Yemen Arab Republic. On the borders of the PDRY, the same forces of reaction and imperialism are inciting tension and provoking military conflict.

According to agency reports, Saudi Arabia is concentrating its forces, which have been put on combat alert, and foreign mercenary detachments, near the PDRY border. Attention is also drawn by the fact that there is an Iranian expeditionary force on the eastern borders of the republic helping Sultan Qabus deal with the Oman patriots.

While concocting interventionist plans, the forces of reaction and imperialism are at the same time attempting to strangle southern Yemen economically. At an Arab League Council session in Cairo they (in the absence of Algeria, Iraq, the PDRY, Libya, Syria and the PLO) pushed through an invalid decision aimed at isolating the PDRY and freezing diplomatic, economic and commercial relations with it.

At the same time, as if in response to a command, the reactionary Arab press mounted a hostile campaign of threats against south Yemen. This situation is not new. A similar event occurred quite recently in the Zaire province of Shaba. First of all, fabrications about some kind of mythical "Cuban and Soviet interference" are whipped up. Then, under the slogan of opposing this "interference," armed intervention by certain NATO countries and the reactionary regimes connected with them is organized. All the indications are that internatiocnal imperialism is not far from repeating such an act in the southern Arabian Peninsula.

The PDRY leaders are endeavoring to normalize relations with north Yemen, having expressed in particular, their readiness to hold talks on the resumption of diplomatic relations. But at the same time, they cannot ignore the danger threatening the country from imperialism and reaction. In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA, PDRY Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Antar warned about the possible consequences for those who concoct plans to invade the country. "Those who suppose," the minister stressed, "that Democratic Yemen will be alone in the event of an attack on it are grossly mistaken. If this happens we will turn to our friends."

The powerful anti-imperialist forces of our times, the forces of peace and progress, support the PDRY people.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is always prepared to act consistently on the side of the peoples defending their right to independent, self-determined development. The Soviet people decisively condemn the subversive activity and plots against Democratic Yemen, the threats of the imperialist and reactionary forces against the sovereign republic and the attempts to provoke fratricidal conflict in the south of the Arabian Peninsula and to create yet another dangerous hotbed of international tension. The Soviet people have given and will continue to give help and support to the PDRY to strengthen its national independence and implement progressive socioeconomic transformations.

PDRY Official Denies Aggression

LD121532Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

["Designs of Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, July 12, TASS--Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Muhammad Salih Muti' has resolutely turned down the rumors being circulated by some foreign information bodies that allegedly south Yemen concentrated its troops on the frontier with the Yemen Arab Republic and is allegedly preparing for "aggression" against that country. In a statement to the ADEN INFORMATION AGENCY he emphasized that the aim of these concoctions is to mislead the world and Arab public opinion, to widen the split between the two Yemeni states and to provoke an armed conflict between them.

The leadership of the United Political Organization, the National Front, and our government, the minister said, have repeatedly stated that the PDRY has never carried out a hostile policy towards its northern neighbor and other states. As to north Yemen, camps of saboteurs and mercenaries are being formed on its territory. With the support of reactionary forces hostile to us, they are preparing provocations against our republic. The same forces, traditionally hostile to us, are provoking the north Yemeni leadership to concentrate their troops at our frontiers, are trying to plunge our people into a fratricidal war.

We are keeping a close eye on the developments near our frontiers, the propaganda hullabaloo, directed against the progressive regime in the PDRY, the actions of our enemies which imperil the national independence of the country, and we shall be able to stand up for ourselves, M.S. Muti' said in conclusion.

Designs of imperialism and reaction, attacks on Democratic Yemen imperil not only the Yemeni people but also all peoples of our region, their independence and national sovereignty, writes newspaper OKTOBR 14.

The recent time has been again witnessing stepped up efforts to form a broad military-political bloc, which, as its authors conceive, should become a tool of interference by the U.S. imperialism into internal affairs of the peoples of that part of the Arab world, the newspaper points out. The draft pact of the so-called ensuring "security of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea" has the aim to draw Arab countries into imperialist conspiracies and to form a military belt around the progressive Arab countries.

Democratic Yemen, the newspaper stresses, comes out against formation of military-political blocs in the Middle East. It is guided by the desire to maintain peace and stability in that region, the newspaper points out.

ALGERIAN OIL POLICY, USSR INDUSTRIAL AID REVIEWED

LD111055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Pereyada report: "Algeria: Mineral Wealth Serving the Republic"]

[Excerpt] Algeria supplies oil and gas to 15 states in cooperation with a number of major capitalist countries. Joint companies with the participation of foreign firms are being formed for the construction of oil and gas enterprises.

"The terms on which the contracts are being concluded are aimed at reducing the role of foreign capital to a minimum," Ait Laoussine, vice president of the state Sonatrach Company, says. "The command positions in any agreement are occupied by Sonatrach, that is, by the Algerian state."

The desire to dispose of natural resources independently also determines the republic's policy in international economic relations. As a member of OPEC, Algeria consistently opposes the diktat of imperialist monopolies and advocates a decisive struggle against "oil neocolonialism." Along with several other OPEC members, Algeria is striving for regular adjustments of prices for raw energy materials in order to withstand currency and financial crises as well as maneuvers by the monopolies, which constantly raise the export prices of their industrial products. At the same time, Algeria is one of the initiators of an OPEC fund to assist the less developed states. This approach, which combines an antimonopoly course with aid to other liberated countries, is regarded here as a basic part of the general struggle for international cooperation on a just basis.

...Not far from the capital, in the small city of Boumerdas, one of the country's most popular educational institutions is located--the National Institute of Oil, Gas and Chemicals. In this institute, which was created on a Soviet plan and equipped with Soviet equipment, training takes place according to programs worked out in cooperation with our specialists. At the time of independence, 16 years ago, there were only two engineer-technologists in the country. Today, Soviet teachers are conducting studies with nearly 2,000 students. The oil and gas industry is receiving skilled masters who have obtained the knowledge to place mineral wealth at the service of the people.

GREEK'S REACTION TO U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S COMMENTS

LD071449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "A Regular Scandal"]

[Text] Athens, 30 June--The Greek public is highly indignant about the statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. Judging by information in the local press Brown, addressing the U.S. Senate, said that the United States has all kinds of plans to deal with any eventuality in Greece.

This statement was assessed here as flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs. A statement by the Greek Communist Party Central Committee press office qualified the pronouncement by the Pentagon head as an open official admission of true U.S. policy vis-a-vis Greece.

A. Papandreou, the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Union [PASOK], pointed out in this context that "this is the first time we have been informed so cynically that the Pentagon has already drawn up a strategy for interfering in our internal affairs and in the development of the Greek political situation." This is the first time, the leader of PASOK continued, that the U.S. view of Greece as a satellite has been formally confirmed.

The leaders of a number of other parties have made similar statements.

The question of which government is in power in Greece concerns the Greek people alone, and no foreigner has the right to make a judgement on this, Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis stated.

USSR'S POLYAKOV DESCRIBES OUTCOME OF VISIT TO GREECE

LD110919Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation recently paid an official visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek Parliament. IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Lipovoy asked I. Ye. Polyakov, head of the delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to share his impressions of the trip.

The visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Athens was a return visit, I. Ye. Polyakov said. In 1976 we gladly received on Soviet soil a delegation of the Greek Parliament headed by its chairman D. Papaspirou. The arrival of the Greek parliamentarians in Moscow was of great significance. It marked the restoration of the ties between our parliaments, which had been broken off during the years of the military junta's rule. This visit to Greece by the Soviet delegation was useful, since it helped to establish better mutual understanding and to strengthen cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.K. Kozhina, L.N. Tolkunov, I.P. Lysenko and M.A. Ponomarev. The meetings and talks with the country's leading figures, parliamentarians, leaders of political parties and representatives of the public made it possible to exchange opinions on a wide range of questions of keen interest to the USSR and Greece. The delegation talked with (D. Papaspirou), chairman of the Greek Parliament, and was received by the country's President K. Tsatsos and Deputy Prime Minister K. Papakonstandinou.

Questions of Greek-Soviet relations and trade and economic ties, as well as urgent international problems arising in the light of the fulfillment of the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, were discussed during the meetings with deputies of the Greek Parliament.

Different viewpoints and approaches to resolving particular problems naturally revealed themselves. However, we arrived at a common opinion on the need to strengthen relations between our parliamentarians and countries in the interests of peace and international security and of deepening the detente process and curbing the arms race.

The members of the Soviet delegation told their Greek colleagues about the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its individual commissions and local organs of power, about the new USSR Constitution and about the Soviet people's creative activity aimed at fulfilling the tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. We informed the Greek Parliament in detail about the efforts which the USSR is making in the international arena toward insuring peace and the peoples' security. The deputies of the Greek Parliament displayed keen interest in the Soviet Union's peace proposals and initiatives for limiting the arms race set forth in recent speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I would like to emphasize, I.Ye. Polyakov said, that the state of Soviet-Greek relations and their development prospects were invariably at the center of attention. Our interlocutors pointed out with satisfaction that relations between our countries have enjoyed positive development in recent years.

A significant part of our trip was devoted to familiarizing ourselves with the country.

Our meeting with activists of the "Greece-USSR" Friendship Society and its chairman--Yannis Ritsos, international Lenin Peace Prize winner and celebrated Greek poet--was exceptionally warm.

To develop the historically evolved bonds of friendship and mutual sympathy with the Soviet people, to share useful practical experience with them and to cooperate on a wide range of issues--this was the sincere wish expressed by our interlocutors. Many of them emphasized the need for closer and more permanent contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians.

The visit to Greece by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, I.Ye. Polyakov said in conclusion, undoubtedly helped to extend new lines of communication between our countries and to strengthen the mutual understanding and friendly feelings of the Soviet and Greek peoples.

MAOISTS CONNECTED WITH TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

LD121536Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 12, TASS--The prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, described as a heinous crime the murder of Bedrettin Comert, assistant professor of the History of Arts Department, the Hacettepe University in Ankara, who was killed in one of the central streets in Ankara.

Bedrettin Comert was widely known in Turkey by his work dealing with the problems of culture and arts and permeated with a spirit of humanism. He was on the university's academic council lately and was a member of the university commission of inquiry into the activities of right-wing terrorist groupings at the university. 396 people have died at the hands of terrorists in Turkey during the first six months of this year. Most of them were students and teachers of higher schools. The democratic press says that armed attacks are committed by members of reactionary groupings as well as Maoist groupp which cooperate with them.

FABRICATIONS ABOUT USSR CONCEAL WESTERN ROLE IN AFRICA

LD121305Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul p 3 LD

[TASS report: "In Accordance With Provocative Recipes"]

[Text] Paris, 8 July--The latest French television broadcast in a series that assumed a provocative anti-Soviet nature from the start is a new attempt to distract attention from the West's armed interference in the internal affairs of Zaire. I. Smith, prime minister of the racist regime in Rhodesia; P. Botha, defense minister of the Republic of South Africa; Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs; and C. Bertram, director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, showered French television viewers with a fresh stream of blatant fabrications about Soviet policy on the African Continent.

French television is not transmitting such broadcasts unintentionally. They are pursuing a perfectly obvious aim: to somehow "justify," by falsifying the facts, the unlawful acts of the Western powers and their blatant interference in Africa which has provoked the indignation of broad circles of the international public.

However, as is well known, it was French paratroopers who played the decisive role in the recent intervention by NATO forces in the Zaire province of Shaba. France has also used its armed forces in the internal conflict in Chad and is increasing its presence in northwest Sahara. As the democratic public has frequently noted, this kind of action is the result of the fact that the foreign policy of the French Government is becoming increasingly subordinate to the interests of an imperialist strategy inspired and led from overseas.

OAU KHARTOUM MEETING URGES SOUTHERN AFRICA UNITY

LD121534Y Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 12, TASS--The participants in the current session of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity have urged the patriots in the south of Africa to bring closer their ranks in the struggle for elimination of the white minority regimes. The session has completed the discussion of the question of decolonisation in the light of the report of the OAU general secretary and the report of the OAU Liberation Committee. The Ministerial Council strongly denounced the criminal actions of the racist Rhodesia regime against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique, expressed support for the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, and urged the OAU member states to give material assistance to the fighters for freedom of the south of Africa.

Zimbabwe Front Support

LD121534Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 12, TASS--The Organization of African Unity pledges full support of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the country's "only liberation movement," which comes out for genuine independence. This is said in a draft resolution, submitted for consideration of the participants in the session of the OAU Ministerial Council, which is underway in the capital of the Sudan. The session is to draft the agenda of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member-countries, due to open here on July 18.

Representatives of national liberation movements of Africa, who attend the session, declare at meetings in Khartoum their determination to continue the armed struggle for elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism in the continent. A delegate of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has categorically turned down Western powers' attempts to impose upon the people of the country a neocolonialist plan of "internal settlement."

Problems of full liberation of the continent are in the centre of attention of the delegates of African states at the Khartoum meeting. The readiness of independent African countries to give all-round assistance to freedom fighters has been emphasized in the course of the discussion at the session of the report of the OAU general secretary on questions of decolonisation.

As has been reported at the press conference by OAU representative Peter Onu, the participants in the session have started considering the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem. They declare support of the just struggle waged by Arab peoples for liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories and express the desire for development and consolidation of Afro-Arab cooperation.

SWAPO CONDEMNS S. AFRICA'S 'REPRESSION CAMPAIGN'

LD130710Y Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, July 12, TASS--The South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] came out with a strong condemnation of the wide repression campaign unleashed by the RSA rulers in the territory of the illegally occupied Namibia. The occupying authorities, says a SWAPO statement disseminated here, carry out mass arrests among the leadership and members of the organization and all those who support the just struggle of the fighters for Namibia's freedom and independence. Under the notorious suppression of [the] terrorism act, the security police of the racist regime has just arrested another four SWAPO leaders. The campaign, the statement says, is aimed at weakening the organization that heads the armed struggle of the Namibian people against the occupationists, at intimidating the population, at compelling it to give up its support for the patriots and put an obedient puppet government in power in Namibia.

Luanda, July 12, TASS--The registration of voters for the "elections" scheduled by the RSA authorities to be held at the end of this year in Namibia proceed in an atmosphere of terror and violence. The South African military drives the population by force to the registration stations, stated here Festus Naholo, SWAPO secretary for international relations.

Preparations for the "elections" are conducted by the occupationists even in prisons and concentration camps where political inmates are languishing. However, attempts by the Pretoria regime to impose a venal government on Namibia in this way, he stressed, comes up against the increasing resistance on the part of the popular masses. The Namibian people will continue the struggle for genuine freedom and independence of its motherland. Whatever the racist manoeuvres, the freedom fighters will answer them by intensification of armed operations, Festus Naholo said.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO SOMALIA SUPPORTS NATO POLICY

LD111545Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Leonid Kuznetsov article: "Who Is Whipping Up the Conflict"]

[Text] An U.S. congressional delegation has arrived in Mogadiscio.
[paragraph continues]

The purpose of the visit, as news agencies note, is to discuss with the Somali president whether U.S. military aid, including weapons, will be granted.

Until now, the Pentagon has considered it necessary to carry out weapons deliveries to Somalia indirectly through the "good offices" of the reactionary regimes of the Near and Middle East and several NATO countries. The weapons were used, as is known, not for defense, but for aggressive actions. It is characteristic that the ruling circles of Somalia have still not renounced their claims to the territory of neighboring countries Moreover, according to African press reports, hostilities are continuing as before in the Ogaden, inasmuch as soldiers of the regular Somali Army in the guise of "partisans" are conducting armed expeditions into Ethiopian territory. In these conditions, the African press notes, there can hardly be any doubt that American weapons, if they are supplied to Somalia as a result of the talks with the U.S. congressional delegation, will soon be found in the Ogaden.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that in Washington, officials are now talking about the "prospect of a new flare-up of hostilities in the Horn of Africa." These forecasts are particularly significant in light of the fact that the congressional delegation expects a positive response from Mogadiscio to the question of the possibility of "U.S. naval ships calling at Somali ports."

The visit of the U.S. delegation must be seen in terms of the United States' and NATO's general policy in Africa. The armed intervention in Zaire, the coup in the Comoro Islands, the strengthening of bridgeheads in the Indian Ocean and provocations against progressive regimes can all be attributed to this policy. As we can see, NATO intends to continue to make some African states clash with others, to undermine African unity in the interests of the neocolonialists, and to weaken the antiracist front.

Africans learned with indignation that under pressure from the West, the ruling circles of Somalia have embarked on direct contacts with South Africa. A meeting took place in the capital of Saudi Arabia between military delegations from Mogadiscio and Pretoria. The question of arms supplies to Somalia was also discussed at the meeting--but, this time, supplies from the South African racists.

In this light, it is understandable why the actions of the Pentagon, NATO and the South African racists are causing serious anxiety and concern among Africans.

ANGOLAN CHIEF DELEGATE PRAISES NEW TIES WITH CEMA

LD111129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Luanda, 5 July (TASS)--Ties between Angola and the CEMA countries will contribute to the strengthening of national independence and the successful building of a socialist society in the country. Our basic aim is to turn Angola into a country with a planned economy and a socialist system, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola, told journalists at a press conference on his return from Bucharest, where he headed the Angolan delegation at the 32d CEMA session.

TARAKI REVIEWS ESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

LD071027Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "With the Participation of the Working People"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 June--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has met representatives of the judicial organs of the capital and provinces.

Regarding the reasons for the April revolution, he said: The protracted struggle of the Afghan people had as one of its main aims the establishment of social justice, which did not exist before.

The April revolution, the prime minister continued, ended the regime of lawlessness, oppression and exploitation. This was a true revolution and not a military coup as some people asserted. Our revolution transferred political power in the country into the hands of the working classes under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party.

N.M. Taraki appealed to the Afghan intelligentsia for close cooperation with the new government.

AFGHAN EXPORTS EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD111020Y Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--Carpets and rugs, fur, textiles, haberdashery and food-stuffs, over 400 exhibits, are displayed at the first-ever exhibition of stable exports of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in the USSR. Thousands of visitors viewed the display, which was opened in Moscow's Sokolnikiy Park a week ago.

The exhibition reveals the considerable export possibilities of that friendly country, which is a sound trade partner of the Soviet Union, a TASS correspondent was told by Lev Garusov, the chairman of the Expocentre of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR.

The exhibition was anticipated by the policy statement of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan: "The establishment of relations of goodneighbourhood, friendship and cooperation with all neighbours of the DRA, the expansion of friendly relations with our great northern neighbour--the Soviet Union."

The foundations of friendship and goodneighbourhood between the two countries, laid way back by Lenin, are successfully developing. Evidence of this were the protocol on trade in 1978 signed in May and contracts concluded in the same month, envisaging the expansion of Soviet-Afghan economic, technical and commercial cooperation.

The USSR has been rendering assistance to Afghanistan in building 115 industrial, energy, agricultural and other projects. About seventy of them have already been placed into services.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN LENINGRAD, HOLD TALKS

LD111332Y Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 11, TASS--A delegation of the Australian Parliament headed by Minister for National Development Kevin Eugene Newman arrived here from Tbilisi today. At Victory Square the guests laid flowers to a monument commemorating the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

A friendly conversation was held at the Executive Committee of the city soviet. The Australian members of Parliament were familiarised with the prospects of the city's development, with the structure of the city soviet and the activities of its deputies.

Leningrad Tour

LD112146Y Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 11, TASS--The tour of the USSR, which is now being effected by the parliamentary delegation of Australia, has become in many ways a revelation for us, the vice-mayor of Leningrad, Arseniychistyakov, was told by the leader of the delegation Kevin Newman, the minister of national development.

In Leningrad, the guests were amazed by the care and love with which the dwelling houses and public buildings, architectural monuments, damaged in the war years, have been restored. At the request of the MP's, they were told about the programme of restoration which is still continuing in the city, as well as about the new housing developments. The delegation members displayed interest in the urban public transport, in problems of protecting the environment.

The guests visited the Piskarev memorial cemetery, buried where are more than half a million victims of the 900-day blockade of the city by the fascist troops in the Second World War. Kevin Newman laid a wreath there.

The Executive Committee of the city soviet gave a dinner in honour of the Australian parliamentary delegation which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Australian Minister's Speech

LD122010Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 12, TASS--Mutual understanding and versatile business contacts are the main prerequisites for a further development of Australian-Soviet relations, said Kevin Eugene Newman, Australian minister for national development. He was addressing the dinner, which the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet gave in honour of the Australian parliamentary delegation. He expressed conviction that the visit of his delegation will contribute towards an improvement of relations between the two countries.

The Australian parliamentary delegation is on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Our tour of the USSR, Kevin Eugene Newman noted, enabled us to see a dynamically developing country, whose people is sincerely striving for peace.

The Australian MPs devoted their day today to seeing the sight of Leningrad. They visited Hermitage, in whose collections are more than three million works of art from ancient times to this day. The delegation made a trip to Pushkin and Pavlovsk, the suburbs of Leningrad, famous for their magnificent palace and park ensembles.

INDOCHINA

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON PRC VIOLATION OF SRV AIRSPACE

OW122139Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has handed a note to the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in Vietnam strongly protesting China's dangerous activities. The note states: On 8 July 1978, Chinese military aircraft repeatedly encroached upon Vietnam's airspace. These aircraft flew two long sorties deep into the airspace of Quang Ninh and Cal Lang provinces. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's note points out that this is a serious act of infringment upon the SRV's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Peking leaders have again exerted pressure on Socialist Vietnam, obstructing the Vietnamese people's efforts to build a new, happy life. The anti-Vietnam campaign unleashed by the Chinese leaders has aroused the indignation and condemnation of many countries. Polish columnist (Jankowski) said: The heroic anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Vietnamese people is still fresh in the people's memory. It is for this reason that they are very indignant with China's chauvinistic pressure on and slanderous campaign against Socialist Vietnam. As pointed out by the Polish political commentator, the word "Vietnam" has become a symbol of (?struggle for freedom) for progressive mankind. This is a (?fact) that cannot be changed, no matter how much pressure one exerts on this heroic country.

NEW SRV PROPOSALS ON HUACHIAO ISSUE IGNORED BY PRC

LD111350Y Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 11, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued here today a report on the 12th meeting of representatives of the ministry's Consular Department with representatives of the Chinese Embassy. At the meeting, the report says, the Chinese side repeated its slanderous statements that Vietnam allegedly pursues "a policy of expulsion and terror" against ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam. At the same time, just as in the course of the eleven previous meetings, the Chinese side declined to discuss concrete questions and did not set forth any new proposals.

Despite the obvious reluctance of the Chinese side to reach agreement on the issue, the Vietnamese Government made new proposals on the procedure of the departure of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam so as to move the talks off dead centre. But these new proposals, that are evidence of the good will and just position of Vietnam in this question, were rejected out of hand by the Chinese side which even did not want to study these proposals. The negative stand taken by the Chinese representatives at the talks, the report says, raises the natural question: Does China really want to conduct talks with the aim of the speediest departure of ethnic Chinese who wish to leave Vietnam or is it using the question of the ethnic Chinese to create difficulties and disorder in Vietnam?

Military Blackmail Against SRV

LD122045Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Leonid Krichevskiy]

[Text] As is known, the Vietnamese side is displaying a desire to settle the question of persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam who have expressed the desire to leave for China.

It has allowed Chinese ships to call at Vietnamese ports, on the condition that they fulfill all the procedures corresponding with present Vietnamese laws. This is a completely natural way of treating the matter, but the Chinese side has issued its own proposals, which contradict Vietnamese laws and rules and the principles of sovereignty. It has demanded extensive privileges for the so-called reception groups of persons of Chinese nationality who have allegedly suffered from the oppression of the Vietnamese authorities. It becomes clear that the Chinese side is deliberately prolonging the talks trying not to resolve the disagreements which have arisen but to deepen them. It is carrying out these talks not on the principle of equality and mutual respect, but is trying to impose its own solution and to dictate its own conditions which are known to be unacceptable.

In an attempt to exert pressure on the Vietnamese side, Peking has taken to the path of direct armed provocations. As became known from the note published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], on 8 July, Chinese military planes repeatedly violated Vietnam's airspace. Such provocative actions by the Chinese authorities were a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. They indicate that the Chinese leadership is striving to worsen Vietnamese-Chinese relations and to increase tension. It is characteristic that an armed provocation followed Peking's decision to cease all economic and technical aid to Vietnam.

Thus, political and economic pressure on Vietnam has not proved sufficient for the Chinese leaders. They are accompanying it now with blatant military blackmail, striving to aggravate the situation on the border. Recent events have shown with special clarity that the Peking leaders, if it suits their hegemonistic aspirations, do not hesitate to flout perfidiously any norms of international law.

DPV PLENUM ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING SRV FOREIGN POLICY

LD111557Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 78 Morning Edition P 1 LD

[Text] Hanoi, TASS--The Democratic Party of Vietnam [DPV] fully supports the foreign policy course of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government which is based on true patriotism and proletarian internationalism and is aimed at the steady strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, young independent states and other friendly countries, the statement adopted at the DPV Central Committee Plenum says.

In cooperation with the imperialist forces led by U.S. imperialism, the ruling circles of China and Cambodia have embarked upon a path of treachery toward the Vietnamese people, the statement stresses. The DPV decisively condemns these acts of the Chinese authorities and the Pol Pot-Teng Sary clique.

The DPV fully approves the SRV Government policy toward China and Cambodia. It decisively demands that the Chinese and Cambodian sides immediately cease the slanderous campaign as well as the aggressive and subversive acts against Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, the document stresses, are determined to end the struggle in the name of their interests.

PLANS FOR U.S.-JAPANESE 'JOINT OPERATIONS' CRITICIZED

LD111315Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Kuchko report: "A Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 July--A session of the Japanese-American coordinating committee on defense held here was devoted to further strengthening military ties between Japan and the United States.

As the press reports, questions concerning elaboration and implementation of joint operations in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" in the Far East and of implementation of a unified command and collaboration between the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and American troops billetted in Japan, as well as the regions of their possible actions, were examined.

The newspapers point out that the committee session took place only a few days after the committee session took place only a few days after the Washington talks between S. Kanemaru, chief of Japan's national defense agency, and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, at which agreement was reached on a further buildup of the Japanese armed forces, created in violation of the constitution, and on stepping up their role within the framework of the military alliance between the United States and Japan.

Speaking at a session of the budget committee of the lower house of parliament, S. Kanemaru admitted that under pressure from the Pentagon the Japanese side has agreed to adopt commitments in safeguarding air and sea communications in the western part of the Pacific and the East China Sea. For his part, H. Brown announced a new 5-year plan for building up American Armed Forces in Asia and the Pacific. This program, in particular, provides for strengthening the might of the 7th Fleet with new nuclear cruisers, nuclear submarines, strategic missiles with nuclear warheads, and strategic and tactical aircraft. The newspaper AKAHATA points out that in accordance with this plan in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" arising five U.S. aircraft carriers and Lance missiles, which can be equipped with neutron warheads, will also be sent to those regions.

The dangerous course of the ruling circles of Washington and Tokyo, which are whipping up tension in that region, arouses the justified concern of the Japanese democratic public.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION FAVORS 'ARMS BUILDUP'

LD121229Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Igor Latyshev article: "Escalation of Military Preparations"]

[Text] Combat ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are engaged in naval maneuvers in the Pacific, south of the Japanese islands. This is the second exercise of this kind conducted by the United States and Japan in the last 2 months.

By increasing their military preparations at sea the ruling circles of the United States and Japan are trying to justify the maneuvers with references to some "intensification of the Soviet Union's military presence in the Pacific zone." But such references are no more than a propaganda smokescreen intended to confuse the public and conceal the essence of this entire military undertaking.

The joint military maneuvers are a routine attempt by the U.S. military clique to accelerate an arms buildup not only in the West but also in the East by increasingly "involving" its Far East partner--Japan, which is linked to the United States by a military "security treaty."

Evidence of this is also provided by the recent Washington talks between U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Shin Kanemaru, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency. Brown informed the Japanese visitor of the American military leadership's intention to significantly strengthen the combat might of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the near future. At the same time, the question of intensifying the activity and collaboration of the two countries' naval forces in the Pacific zone, as well as of increasing the role of the Japanese Navy in "defending sea lines of communication" linking the Pacific and the Near East, is of critical importance.

Kanemaru, according to press reports, assured the Pentagon of his readiness to support armament efforts and to entrust to Japanese naval forces the task of "defending" the lines of communication within the zone located between the Japanese Archipelago and the islands of Bonin (Ogasawara), Guam and Taiwan.

The expansion of Japanese-American military cooperation, like the buildup of the two countries' armed forces, has, of course, nothing in common with Japan's security or with the cause of peace in the Far East. The escalation of these military preparations is leading to the complication of the international atmosphere in the Pacific zone, which must arouse decisive condemnation on the part of peace-loving forces.

PAPER CITED ON COMMON AIMS, INTERESTS OF DPRK, USSR

LD121521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 July TASS--The Korean and Soviet peoples are drawn together [sblizhayut] by the common goals of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the building of socialism and communism and for peace and security throughout the world, writes the newspaper PYONGYANG SINMUN in an article devoted to the 17th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The conclusion of the treaty, the newspaper remarks, was an important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union is our neighbor and brother.

The fraternal Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, actively supports the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the independent peaceful unification of the motherland and their efforts aimed at building socialism. The Korean people rejoice at the Soviet people's successes in the building of socialism and communism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop in accordance with the interests of socialism and of the common cause of struggle against imperialism.

CORRUPT SOMOZA WILL NOT SURVIVE 'FINAL ENCOUNTER'

LD121129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Mikhail Kalashnikov: "Against the Dictator"]

[Text] Antigovernment riots have flared up with renewed force in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, and also in Masaya, Leon, Carazo, Matagalpa, Rivas and other cities. For many months the population of this Central American state has been waging a struggle of unprecedented duration and ferocity against dictator Somoza's reactionary regime.

The struggle began with armed actions by the Sandino National Liberation Front launched simultaneously last October in several cities. In January and February the country was hit by a national strike. It is clear now that despite the brutal reprisals against the insurgents, in the course of which firearms and even napalm were used, resistance to the corrupt regime has not lessened.

The three representatives of the Somoza family, who have ruled the state with fire and sword for 42 years, and close and distant relatives of the dictator, who have managed to make massive fortunes and are effectively controlling the country's economy, have filled with odium the very name of the dictator. Analyzing the situation in Nicaragua, political commentators note the broad opposition to the Somoza dictatorship.

The regime's political and military fulcrums--the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party and the national guard, which have served Somoza with devotion for many years--are no longer as strong as they were. Ferment and a mood of opposition are developing in the Nationalist Liberal Party and more and more people are deserting from the national guard.

The orgy of lawlessness in Nicaragua has forced Somoza's chief patron--Washington--to somehow react to these events. A U.S. State Department representative expressed the hope that "a peaceful solution will be found to the present political crisis" in the country.

At the same time, large amounts of money have been sent to Nicaragua from the United States to support the dictator--credit worth $20 million, $160,000 for arms and so on. From Washington's viewpoint this is logical: After all, the Nicaraguan dictator is one of the United States' most reliable allies in Central America.

But support from abroad will not save the corrupt regime. As the manifesto published by the "Nicaraguan Democratic Movement" says, the current desperate situation in Nicaragua cannot last for long, the time has come for the final encounter with the Somoza dictatorship.

PROSECUTOR GIVES SUMMATION OF CHARGES IN GINZBURG TRIAL

LD130938Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0906 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kaluga, 13 July--At the Ginzburg trial in Kaluga, yesterday's evening session ended with a speech by the prosecutor.

The witnesses questioned during the judicial investigation (23 people), an examination of the exhibits brought for evidence and a study of experts' conclusions revealed the full nature of Ginzburg's subversive activity.

The revelation of Ginzburg's moral character made a great impression on those present in the courtroom. As is known, for many years he made himself out to be a "fighter for human rights." In fact, as the results of the investigation show, he is a morally corrupt person who, as is evident from the testimony of witnesses, has led the life of a sponger who did not burden himself with working, who had a constant fund of money at his disposal supplied from abroad, who introduced minors to the ways of hard drinking and made them work for him, and who broke existing laws by never paying tax on his income.

The speech by the prosecutor summed up the charges brought against Ginzburg. The humanism of his speech did not go unnoticed. Since he was dealing with a person who was in the dock for a third time and is an especially dangerous recidivist, the state prosecutor considered it permissible to take into account Ginzburg's admission of facts concerning criminal activity during the investigation and the exposure of certain details concerning subversive activity against the Soviet authority that he and his accomplices carried out. Proposing the scope of the punishment, the prosecutor also took into consideration the presence of Ginzburg's two underage children.

It is amazing that certain Western publications, despite the fact that the foreign correspondentsin Kaluga receive practical and objective information from representatives of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, constantly print reports that give a distorted idea about the trial. Things have reached such a point that certain foreign correspondents are describing Ginzburg's stae of health as grave, although they know that a doctor is present in the court who, observing the defendant's state of health, has officially informed those present that Ginzburg's health is good.

Statements [preniya] by the sides continue at the morning session on 13 July.

SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL CONTINUES; WESTERN INTERFERENCE DECRIED

West Meddling Domestically

LD131204Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] A noisy campaign has been unleashed in the West over the trials of the Soviet citizen Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, charged with espionage, and of several other persons who have violated Soviet laws. Here is comment from our observer Viktor Viktorov:

The court is examining in detail the existing evidence showing that Shcharanskiy collected secret information both personally and through his accomplices about enterprises belonging to the defense industries, for a foreign intelligence service. Shcharanskiy and several other persons are being tried for high treason.

They are common criminals and outcasts. They are petty creatures who have sold themselves to foreign intelligence services for 30 pieces of silver like Judas and according to the (?laws) of any country, these are grave crimes against one's own land and its people--and according to the (?laws) of any country [words indistinct] punishment for their misdeeds.

However, long before the trials began the Western mass media declared them to be innocent people, unjustly brought to book. The reactionary press, without bothering to get any proof, started a malicious anti-Soviet campaign clamoring about the alleged violation of human rights in the socialist countries. Things even go so far that some people try political blackmail against the Soviet Union. They threaten that there may appear difficulties in the field of the relaxation of tension. They even urge suspending the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. And that is the crux of the matter.

It is no secret that there are forces in the West which are not interested in continuing the constructive international dialog. They are seeking to undermine the relaxation of tension. And this purpose is also served by the current provocative campaign around the trials of several outcasts, the individuals who think that their country's (?laws) have not been written for them.

Those who are concerned about such people so much should better take a closer look at what is happening in their own country. They should look more closely at the real and not imaginary violations of human rights. For instance, let them remember the Wilmington ten buried alive behind bars, the young worker John Harris sentenced to death in the electric chair, the poetess Assata Chacourt now in jail and other imprisoned black civil rights activists in the United States. Let them remember the killings in Ulster, the thousands of political detainees who have disappeared without a trace in Pinochet's jails, the bloody racist tyranny in South Africa and Rhodesia and the countless number of other extremely cruel violations of human rights in capitalist countries. However, the Washington pharisees are silent as a grave on such things. Yet even the ancient Greeks used to say that those who forget their own sins become shameless. And the current Western campaign is as shameless as it is hopeless. The Soviet Union has never permitted anyone to meddle in its internal affairs, nor will it ever permit anyone to do so.

Rewards for Spying Activities

LD121730Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--After today's evening session of the Shcharanskiy trial, a representative of the court gave the following report:

The evening session of the trial continued as an open session. The court questioned witnesses about knowledge they had concerning the accusation made against Shcharanskiy under Article 70 of the criminal code of the RSFSR (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda).

Evidence of the anti-Soviet activity of Shcharanskiy was given by witnesses Susikhina, Terekhin, Edelmanas, Abramov, Kurbatov, Gaskova, Sukhacheva, Yemelyanova, Shcherbakov and Platonov. Evidence from the witness Epelfeld was also read out. At the request of the accused some witnesses who had already given evidence to the court in closed session were questioned again. The judge proposed to I. Milgrom, Shcharanskiy's mother, that she give evidence as a witness about the accused's character. The mother of the accused refused to appear in court.

During the questioning by the court there was investigation of motives and circumstances of Shcharanskiy's hostile activity, the aims and nature of his connections with representatives of foreign states, and investigation of many facts regarding Shcharanskiy's participation in substantive anti-Soviet actions. The evidence of witnesses makes it apparent that Shcharanskiy, guided mainly by personal motives in conducting anti-Soviet activity, used any means, including frank falsification of concrete events, in order to win for himself the reputation of "struggler for human rights" in the eyes of appropriate Western circles, and thus provide for himself the most favorable living conditions in case he left for abroad.

Throughout all this Shcharanskiy realized that his actions and the slanderous materials sent abroad were being used to "torpedo" some of the most important foreign policy measures of the Soviet state and also to exert pressure on the USSR over a series of internal issues.

The witnesses showed that Shcharanskiy formed the principal connecting link between persons with pro-Zionist leanings and foreign correspondents and also Zionist emissaries who visited the USSR for "inspection purposes" under the guise of official representatives, religious figures, scientists and tourists. The activities of Shcharanskiy and his accomplices bore all the hallmarks of actions inspired and financed from outside. A number of witnesses used specific examples to unmask the slanderous nature of the information that the accused Shcharanskiy prepared and passed to the West. In particular, witnesses refuted the information, falsified by Shcharanskiy, on the alleged persecution of Soviet citizens who had expressed the desire to leave for Israel, and also on the situation of persons in detention and on other issues.

It is clear from the evidence of witnesses and from the materia investigated in the court that from 1973 to the moment of his arrest Shc ranskiy was rew..ded by the West for his spy information and for the needs of his so-call.. "public activity" in the form of money transfers and parcels. According to data supplied by the All-Union Association Venshposyltorg and presented at the hearing, Shcharanskiy personally received from abroad over 500 foreign exchange rubles annually. Apart from this, even greater sums reached Shcharanskiy directly through emissaries of anti-Soviet and Zionist organizations who arrived in the USSR. At the court hearing specific addresses in Switzerland, Britain and other capitalist countries, from which Shcharanskiy obtained monetary and other rewards, were cited.

Judicial Investigation Closes

LD131232Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--The collegium for criminal cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation continued hearings on the Shcharanskiy case today. After the morning session a court spokesman made the following statement:

At an open session today the court began examining material evidence which was then presented to the state prosecutor and for the defendant for study.

Specifically, the court examined materials written in the defendant's own hand and prepared by him and containing information, collected by him, which constitutes a state secret of the USSR, as well as the carbon paper used by Shcharanskiy in preparing these and other materials.

The court also examined special notebooks the defendant received from foreigners for making "self-obliterating" notes, sound recording and multiply equipment which was used by Shcharanskiy in his espionage and other activities hostile to the USSR. The court also studied numerous appeals, letters and reviews which were circulated by Shcharanskiy and which contained slanderous inventions vilifying the Soviet state and social system. Among these were materials urging the ruling circles of capitalist states to increase their interference in the internal affairs of the USSR.

Experts have found that the above-mentioned espionage and other anti-Soviet materials were prepared personally by Shcharanskiy. The defendant prepared all of them deliberately and with full awareness of the fact that they are used by reactionary circles in the West for hostile actions aimed to damage the political, economic and other state interests of the USSR.

The court also read out documents, filed in the case and presented at the court session, in which circumstances of importance for the case are set forth or certified. The participants in the trial were told about the contents of official documents of competent organs which confirm the stay in the Soviet Union of foreigners with whom Shcharanskiy maintained criminal connections and the cooperation by some of them with Western intelligence services.

This and other evidence examined by the court corroborate and supplement the evidence presented at the trial by witnesses concerning Shcharanskiy's espionage activities and the help he gave to a foreign state in hostile activities and against the USSR and in conducting anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. After examining the above-mentioned evidence the Presiding Judge P. Lukanov asked the prosecutor and the defendant whether they want to supplement the court investigation and what precisely they wish to add. Inasmuch as no petitions were presented, judicial investigation was declared closed. The sides participating in this case were told to prepare for the next stage of the trial--debates of the sides.

Then the court recessed.

TASS: FILATOV TESTIFIES ON 'SPYING ASSIGNMENTS'

LD121708Y Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--The Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court today heard evidence from the defendant A. Filatov on the fulfilment by him of spying assignments on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Filatov told the court how, upon his return to the USSR from Algeria, he continued to collect intelligence information according to instructions received from intelligence agents during his sojourn abroad, and according to instructions transmitted to him by radio. Not restricting himself to handing over information to foreign intelligence services to which he had access in the line of duty, Filatov abused the trust of some of his close acquaintances and friends, visited them at the place of their employment, entertained them at home and in restaurants, where by purposefully coached questions, or on the sly extracted secret information to which he himself had no access.

Asked how he maintained contact with the foreign intelligence when on USSR territory, Filatov testified that, according to the conditions of communication, he had to listen in on prescribed frequencies and on certain days and hours to the radio transmissions of a foreign intelligence centre, situated on the territory of one of the European capitalist countries.

On the appointed days the foreign intelligence [illegible] to transmit instructions for him over the radio. In 1976-77 he received from foreign intelligence 18 radio communications with additional instructions for collecting information, or about changes in the methods of conspiratorial communications with it. For accurate tuning into the frequencies of the radio centre, in addition to the transistor radio receiver, he used a special electronic device given him by the foreign intelligence agents in Algeria. In those cases when during the reception of the spy radio transmissions members of Filatov's family were at home he used special earphones and recorded the transmission's content onto a cassette tape recorder.

Filatov further testified that after coding he transferred cryptographically the secret information he gathered to preliminarily prepared letters in the name of foreigners he had received from the intelligence service, which he then sent by mail to special addresses abroad. Apart from maintaining radio and postal communication with the intelligence service, Filatov testified, a clandestine personal meeting in Moscow in the area of Dynamo Stadium was agreed upon with an intelligence agent who was in the USSR under the guise of a foreign diplomat, and the transfer of intelligence information, instructions and spying equipment was envisaged through caches.

After the interrogation of the defendant the court began questioning witnesses. The trial of Filatov continues.

LAW ON PROCEDURES GOVERNING USSR INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

LD130821Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Law on the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation, and Denunciation of USSR International Treaties"]

[Text] USSR international treaties are an important means for pursuing the Leninist policy of peace, for strengthening the security of the peoples and for broad international cooperation.

The USSR concludes and implements international treaties proceeding from the basic constitutional principles of foreign policy and in accordance with the generally accepted principles and norms of international law.

Loyal to the principle of the observance of international treaties by their signatories, the USSR is discharging its international obligations strictly and conscientiously.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. Aims of the Law:

This law establishes the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties and is designed to promote implementation of the aims and principles of USSR foreign policy proclaimed and enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

The procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties--interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental--established by this law, is applied with respect to all USSR international treaties regardless of their form and title (treaty, agreement, convention, pact, protocol, exchange of letters or notes, and other forms and titles of international treaties).

Article 2. USSR International Treaties:

The conclusion as well as the denunciation of USSR international treaties lie within the competence of the USSR.

USSR international treaties are concluded with foreign states and also with international organizations on behalf of:

The USSR,

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

The USSR Government,

USSR ministries, state committees, and departments.

II. The Conclusion of USSR International Treaties

Article 3. Proposals for the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties:

Proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties are submitted in accordance with the established procedure to the USSR Council of Ministers by the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Other ministries and also USSR state committees and departments submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties jointly with the USSR Foreign Ministry, by agreement with the USSR Foreign Ministry, or else independently--but only in instances provided for by Article 4 of this law.

Article 4. Proposals Concerning the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties on Questions of Foreign Trade and Other Types of Foreign Economic Activity and Scientific and Technical Cooperation:

Proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties on questions of foreign trade, including questions of trade, economic and industrial cooperation; on questions of economic and industrial cooperation; on questions of economic cooperation and the granting of technical assistance; on questions of scientific and technical cooperation, are submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, or the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology respectively, either independently or jointly with the USSR Foreign Ministry, or by arrangement with the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties on questions connected with implementing socialist economic integration are submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers by the USSR ministries, state committees or departments within whose competence the questions governed by the treaties fall, and by arrangement with the USSR ministries, state committees, and departments concerned.

Article 5. Proposals Concerning the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties of an Interdepartmental Nature:

The procedure for submitting proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties of an interdepartmental nature by USSR ministries, state committees, and departments is determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Article 6. Proposals Concerning the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties Subject to Agreement With the USSR Ministry of Justice:

Proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties that establish rules different from those contained in Soviet legislation are submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers by arrangement with the USSR Ministry of Justice.

Article 7. Proposals by Union Republics Concerning the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties:

Proposals concerning the conclusion of USSR international treaties can be submitted by union republics through their supreme organs of state power and administration.

Article 8. Decisions on Conducting Negotiations and Signing USSR International Treaties:

Decisions on conducting negotiations and on signing USSR International treaties are taken:

1) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR, and by the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR on questions within the competence of the USSR Government;

2) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties concluded on its behalf;

3) By the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Government.

Decisions on conducting negotiations and signing USSR interdepartmental international treaties are taken in accordance with the procedure determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Article 9. Authorization for Conducting Negotiations and for Signing USSR International Treaties:

Authorization for conducting negotiations and for signing USSR international treaties is issued:

1) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR , and by the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR on questions within the competence of the USSR Government. Authorization for conducting negotiations and for signing the aforementioned treaties can also be issued by the USSR Foreign Ministry on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or the USSR Government;

2) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or the USSR Foreign Ministry acting for it with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

3) By the USSR Council of Ministers or the USSR Foreign Ministry on behalf of the USSR Government with respect to treaties concluded on its behalf;

4) By the appropriate USSR ministry, state committee or department with respect to interdepartmental treaties.

Article 10. Conducting Negotiations and Signing USSR International Treaties Without Special Authorization:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the USSR Council of Ministers chairman and the USSR foreign minister have the right to conduct negotiations and sign international treaties without special authorization.

The head of the USSR's diplomatic mission in a foreign state or the head of the USSR's mission to an international organization have the right, without special authorization, to conduct negotiations on concluding a USSR international treaty with the state he is assigned to or within the framework of the particular international organization, respectively.

Within the limits of his competence, a USSR minister, chairman of a USSR state committee, or head of a USSR department has the right to conduct negotiations and sign USSR interdepartmental international treaties without special authorization.

Article 11. Ratification of USSR International Treaties:

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the ratification of USSR international treaties is performed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Article 12. USSR International Treaties Subject to Ratification:

USSR international treaties on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance; treaties on the mutual renunciation of the use or threat of force, peace and treaties; treaties on the territorial demarcation of the USSR with other states; treaties that establish rules other than those contained in the USSR's legislative acts, are subject to ratification.

Likewise, USSR international treaties in which the sides agree on subsequent ratification are subject to ratification. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium can also ratify other USSR international treaties.

Article 13. Proposals Concerning Endorsement and Ratification of USSR International Treaties:

Proposals concerning endorsement and ratification of USSR international treaties by the USSR Council of Ministers are submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers by the USSR Foreign Ministry independently or jointly or by arrangement with other USSR ministries, state committees or departments.

The USSR Council of Ministers examines proposals concerning the endorsement of treaties and their submission to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for ratification and adopts the appropriate resolution.

Article 14. The Preliminary Examination of USSR International Treaties in the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers:

On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities make a preliminary examination of the USSR international treaties submitted for ratification and provide appropriate conclusions

Article 15. The Adoption of Decisions on Ratifying USSR International Treaties:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examines USSR international treaties submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for ratification and makes appropriate decisions. A decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the ratification of a USSR international treaty is adopted in the form of a decree. On the basis of the ratification decree the instrument of ratification is signed.

Article 16. The Exchange of Instruments of Ratification and Their Deposition:

The exchange of instruments of ratification of USSR international treaties and their deposition by depositors are carried out by the USSR Foreign Ministry, or by a USSR diplomatic mission on its instructions, or by the USSR's mission to an international organization.

Article 17, Confirmation of USSR International Treaties Not Subject to Ratification:

USSR international treaties not subject to ratification but which provide for their being confirmed (adopted) are confirmed (adopted):

1) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR, and by the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR on questions within the competence of the USSR Government;

2) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties concluded on its behalf;

3) By the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Government.

USSR interdepartmental international treaties are confirmed (adopted) in accordance with the procedure determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Article 18, Accession to International Treaties:

Decisions concerning the accession of the USSR to international treaties are adopted:

1) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties subject to ratification;

2) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties not subject to ratification that are acceded to on behalf of the USSR; by the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties not subject to ratification that are acceded to on behalf of the USSR and that concern questions within the competence of the USSR Government;

3) By the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with respect to treaties not subject to ratification that are acceded to on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

4) By the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to treaties not subject to ratification that are acceded to on behalf of the USSR Government.

Decisions on accession to interdepartmental international treaties are taken in accordance with the procedure determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

III. Implementation of USSR International Treaties

Article 19. Observance of USSR International Treaties:

USSR international treaties are to be strictly observed by the USSR in accordance with the norms of international law.

In accordance with the principle of the conscientious observance of international treaties, the USSR advocates that other signatories of bilateral and multilateral treaties of which the USSR is a signatory should strictly discharge their obligations arising from these treaties.

Article 20. Insuring the Fulfillment of USSR International Treaties:

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the USSR Council of Ministers takes steps to insure the fulfillment of USSR international treaties.

Article 21. Discharging Obligations in Accordance With USSR International Treaties:

USSR ministries, state committees and departments, the Councils of Ministers of union republics and other state organs within whose competence questions governed by USSR international treaties fall, insure the USSR's discharge of obligations adopted in accordance with the treaties, monitor implementation of rights possessed by the Soviet side arising from these treaties and the discharge of these obligations by other signatories of the treaties.

Article 22. General Monitoring of the Implementation of USSR International Treaties:

General monitoring of the implementation of USSR international treaties is effected by the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Article 23. Steps Taken in the Event of a Violation of a USSR International Treaty by Other Signatories of the treaty:

In the event of a violation of obligations under a USSR international treaty by other signatories of the treaty, the USSR Foreign Ministry and other USSR ministries, state committees and departments, by arrangement with the USSR Foreign Ministry, submit a proposal to the USSR Council of Ministers that the necessary steps be taken in accordance with the norms of international law.

In the event of a major violation of a USSR international treaty by other signatories of the treaty and also in other cases provided for by the norms of international law, this treaty may be terminated in accordance with the procedure established by Articles 27-30 of this law.

Article 24. Proposals Concerning Amendments To and Amplifications of Soviet Legislation in Accordance With the Conclusion of USSR International Treaties:

In instances where, for the purpose of fulfilling a USSR international treaty, it is necessary to promulgate a USSR law, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree or resolution, or adopt a USSR Council of Ministers resolution or order, the USSR ministries, state committees and departments concerned, by arrangement with the USSR Ministry of Justice, submit proposals in accordance with established procedure concerning the passing of the requisite act.

IV. Publication and Registration of USSR International Treaties

Article 25. Publication of USSR International Treaties:

International treaties that have been concluded on behalf of and that have entered into force for the USSR, a decision to sign which has been taken by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR international treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ratified treaties; treaties that have been acceded to on the basis of decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are published, on submission by the USSR Foreign Ministry, in the "Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

International treaties that have been concluded on behalf of and that have entered into force for the USSR, a decision to sign which has been taken by the USSR Council of Ministers; treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Government and not subject to ratification; treaties that have been acceded to on the basis of decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers, are published, on submission by the USSR Foreign Ministry, in the collection of resolutions of the USSR Government.

International treaties, authentic texts of which have been compiled in foreign languages, are published in one of these languages with an official translation into Russian.

The procedure for publishing USSR interdepartmental international treaties is determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Article 26. Registration of USSR International Treaties:

The registration of USSR international treaties at the UN Secretariat and in the appropriate organs of other international organizations is effected by the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The procedure for registration of USSR interdepartmental international treaties is determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

V. Denunciation of USSR International Treaties

Article 27. Proposals Concerning Denunciation of USSR International Treaties:

Proposals concerning denunciation of USSR international treaties are submitted in accordance with established procedure by the USSR Foreign Ministry to the USSR Council of Ministers either independently, jointly or by arrangement with other USSR ministries, state committees and departments.

Article 28. Denunciation of USSR International Treaties by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

USSR International treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR, a decision to sign which has been taken by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR international treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ratified treaties; treaties that have been acceded to on the basis of decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are denounced by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Article 29. Preliminary Examination of Proposals Concerning the Denunciation of USSR International Treaties in the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers:

On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities make a preliminary examination of USSR international treaties submitted for denunciation and provide appropriate conclusions.

Article 30. Denunciation of USSR International Treaties by the USSR Council of Ministers:

USSR international treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR, decisions to sign which have been adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers; treaties concluded on behalf of the USSR government and not subject to ratification; treaties that have been acceded to on the basis of decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers, are denounced by the USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR interdepartmental international treaties are denounced in accordance with the procedure determined by the USSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Msocow, Kremlin, 6 July 1978.

KULAKOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF MEDIA CHIEFS

LD111340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A conference has been held at the CPSU Central Committee for the chiefs of the central newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, television and radio broadcasting, news agencies and other ideological establishments. Under discussion were the basic directions in the activity of the mass information and propaganda media to elucidate and organize the fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the further development of USSR agriculture, which is a major contribution to the creative development of Lenin's agrarian policy. A report was delivered at the conference by Comrade Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the conference was Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The attention of the mass information and propaganda media, as was pointed out at the conference, should be centered on the struggle for the accelerated development and improvement in the efficiency of all branches of agriculture, an increase in the rate of mechanization and the chemicalization and improvement of land, and a rise in the productivity of livestock breeding. One of the most important aspects of the work of the press remains, as before, to provide a detailed description of industry's leading role and to give a rapid boost to capacities in those sectors which provide services to rural areas. Press, television and radio broadcasting organs are recommended at present to concentrate their efforts on illuminating effectively the most important national economic campaign to carry out the harvest in an organized manner in short periods and without losses, on preserving and delivering to the consumer every kilogram of finished produce, and on creating the necessary reserve of fodder on every farm.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING OF MOSCOW GORKOM AKTIV

LD112024Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow Gorkom aktiv was held today. It discussed results of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the Moscow Gorkom arising from the plenum's decisions and the report submitted by Comrade Brezhnev. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report. The participants in the meeting discussed possibilities of the capital's industry increasing supplies to the country's agriculture.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV MEETING IN TASHKENT

LD101534Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the republican party aktiv took place in Tashkent today. Under discussion were the tasks of Uzbekistan's party organizations in fulfilling the instructions and recommendations made by Comrade Brezhnev about strengthening plan discipline, raising efficiency and the tempo of production growth, stepping up economization in every way, and also strengthening financial autonomy at all levels. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

MASHEROV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD121850Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party in Minsk today discussed tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions given by Comrade Brezhnev during his stay in Minsk.

A report was delivered by Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. Since the March 1965 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, quite a lot has been done in Belorussia in all-round intensification of agricultural production. The gross produce of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased by 66 percent. Production of grain and milk has doubled, meat production has increased by more than 250 percent, and eggs by almost 700 percent.

At the same time basic attention at the plenum was concentrated on existing shortcomings and reserves for a further increase in efficiency of production and quality of work. The instructions expressed by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the festive meeting in Minsk and also in conversation with senior staff of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist party, the speaker stressed, are of great value for all practical activity in this direction.

REGIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES HOLD CONFERENCE

LD121928Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, as well as the heads of ministries and departments, was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting discussed the course of implementing the decision issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 26 January on promoting work to put into operation in 1978 the most important statewide industrial, agricultural and social projects.

The meeting discussed the results of capital construction in the past 6 months. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on this. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The conference noted that the pace of the construction of projects has improved somewhat. The introduction of basic funds has increased by 11 percent compared with the first half of last year, and the completion rate in construction and assembly work has increased by 3 percent. At the same time there are still serious shortcomings in capital construction. The attention of those attending the meeting was particularly drawn to the need for a sharp intensification in the rate of work on building projects and capacities in the second half of the year and on work done in advance for 1979.

In accordance with the decision of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the meeting stressed in particular the great importance of fulfilling the plans for construction in rural areas and of insuring that capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural machinery, and for the processing industry and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, are implemented. Great attention was paid to speeding up construction of enterprises in the fuel industry, power engineering, metallurgy and machine building, and of projects for social purposes.

Also taking part in the meeting were Dolgikh and Ryabov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS 126 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN TO BE HARVESTED

LD121755Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Our editorial office today received the first report this year from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on harvesting progress in the country. In the third year of the 5-year period, grain has to be gathered in from more than 126 million hectares. In the European part of the country the harvesting frontier has moved to the Volga valley, Zaporozhye Oblast in the Ukraine and Moldavia. In Kazakhstan grain harvesting has begun on farms in western areas of the republic. Besides the krays, oblasts and autonomous republics in the country, most grain has been harvested in the Kuban. By 10 July grain had been cut here on an area of about 900,000 hectares. The agricultural mechanizers are giving preference to the separate method of harvesting that makes it possible to reduce losses. Following the example of the farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon, harvesting-transport complexes and detachments have been formed everywhere. There are 132,000 of them in the country as a whole.

PARTY, STATE ORGANS ADOPT DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURE

LD101444Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted several decisions on developing and raising the effectiveness of agricultural production. The decisions were approved by the CPSU Central Committee's July plenum.

One of the decisions sets forth measures for the further development of comprehensive mechanization and the equipping of agriculture with highly productive equipment. It defines the all-round raising of the technical level and productivity of tractors and machinery and the satisfaction of agriculture's requirements for highly productive equipment as one of the most important tasks of the Ministry for Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and other departments.

It is planned to supply agriculture in 1981-85 with 1.87 million tractors, 1.45 million trucks and 600,000 grain harvesting combines. New models of the K-700 tractor with a capacity of 450-500 HP, caterpillar-tracked tractors of 250 HP, and 150 HP versatile tractors for row farming will be designed.

Several decisions on measures to increase the production and raise the quality of fodder, and on further improvement in pedigree stockbreeding have also been adopted.

Other decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concern the comprehensive mechanization and use of chemicals in the cultivation of beets and the further development of the sugar industry. A special decision is devoted to measures to improve the economic and financial state of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

More on Decisions

LD112048Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Major achievements in the economy of agriculture, on one hand, and the rise in prosperity, culture and living standards of rural dwellers on the other, are provided for in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR concerning the further development of agricultural production and increasing of its efficiency. Approved by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 3-4 July, these documents are published in the Soviet press today.

"The measures that we intend to implement in order to strengthen the economies of the kolhozes and sovkhozes are connected, of course, with additional state expenditures. But they open up new opportunities for a more rapid rise [words indistinct] and one may say with conviction that they will pay for themselves by the increased increment to the state's resources of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products," noted Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the plenum.

It is not out of place to recall that the basic production assets in the USSR's agriculture reached R183 billion last year, some 180 percent more than in 1965. The increase in deliveries of equipment and other material resources has enabled labor productivity to be raised considerable at kolhozes and sovkhozes. In 1977, labor was 169 percent per worker over the 1965 level, which is equivalent to a labor savings of 16 million people a year.

Capital investments in projects of non-productive significance at sovkhozes and kolhozes, i.e. mainly in the social field, totaled over R40 billion over this period. This represents three-quarters of the total investment in this field over the entire history of the Soviet state. Of particular significance are measures directed toward reducing the difference between rural and industrial workers' wages. During the past 12 years, the wage at kolhozes and sovkhozes has almost doubled.

In the current 5-year plan (1976-1980), capital investments in agriculture will total almost 27 percent of overall investment in the USSR's national economy. The comprehensive mechanization of work in plant growing, animal husbandry and fodder production is being stepped up; the capacity of enterprises producing concentrates, fodder additives, and plant-protection chemicals is being increased; the organization of selection and pedigree work is being improved; and the cultivation of sugar beet and corn is being intensified.

At the same time, improvements to the procurement prices mechanism continue. Beginning January 1979, these prices are being raised--without increasing retail prices--for certain forms of agricultural production so that production can be profitable, by a total sum of R3.2 billion, calculated on an annual basis.

Debts for loans from USSR Gosbank are being written off for those farms that suffered unfavorable weather conditions in 1972 and 1973. The building of housing and cultural amenities in rural areas is expanding on the basis of favorable credits. The housing and everyday needs and rising cultural demands of rural workers must be satisfied to no less a degree than the development of agricultural production.

[Moscow International Service in English at 1000 GMT on 11 July reports that "Soviet cooperative farms and their members have received new privileges from the government. Under a decision taken by the Communist Party and government their debts on bank loans totaling R7.3 billion have been written off. The debt is the result of the severe droughts in 1972 and 75. At the same time an increase has been announced as of next year in the purchasing prices of farm produce without any rise in the retail prices. Privileges are envisaged for farmers who decide to build new houses of their own. They will pay back only half the loan they get, the rest to be paid by the cooperative farm. The decision released in Moscow today was reached in line with the measures mapped out earlier this month by the Central Committee of the Communist Party at its full-scale session on agriculture. The sweeping measures provide for raising the efficiency of farming through the extensive use of machinery and chemical fertilizers and irrigation of more land."]

PRAVDA ON CPSU PLENUM, BREZHNEV AGRICULTURE SPEECH

LD121321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Further Development of Agriculture"]

[Text] The Soviet land has entered the second half of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Workers, Kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are working enthusiastically to implement the socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. The party's decisions are scientifically based. They are aimed at insuring that the material and spiritual might of the motherland and its defense capability grow constantly and that the life of Soviet people becomes still better and more secure. This was again confirmed convincingly by the CPSU Central Committee plenum held the other day.

The plenum heard the report of Comrade L.I, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture," and adopted an appropriate resolution. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report gives a comprehensive, profoundly scientific analysis of the party's policy and practical activity in the development of socialist agriculture at the present time and defines the main paths and concrete measures for a further upsurge in it. The plenum fully and completely approved the report's assessment of the positive results achieved, as well as the criticism of shortcomings in the work of party, soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and departments in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the agricultural sphere.

In the time since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, which laid the foundations of a new stage in the development of the party's agrarian policy, our agriculture has taken major steps forward both economically and socially. Firmly following the path indicated, the party has insured the resolution of a broad range of agrarian problems.

The material and technical base of agriculture has been considerably strengthened. A growing industrial complex aimed at insuring a steady upsurge in agriculture has been formed in the country.

The level of technical equipment and the energy capacities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased greatly, and chemicalization and land reclamation are developing successfully. A broad scale has been assumed by the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. Constant attention is devoted to strengthening all economic levels with cadres, especially well-trained machine operators and specialists. The planning of production and purchases, price fixing and the granting of loans have been considerably improved, and this has helped to improve the economic condition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The fulfillment of production tasks is being combined with the resolution of rural social problems. The wages of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have doubled in comparison with 1965. Great work is being carried out on pension security and social insurance for kolkhoz members, and housing, amenities and cultural construction is developing increasingly widely in the countryside. In these years capital investments in the social development of the countryside have exceeded R40 billion.

The implementation of the comprehensive program for the further development of agriculture has insured a labor productivity growth and on this basis the output of cropgrowing and stockraising produce has moved forward notably. [paragraph continues]

The average annual gross output of agriculture in the last 7 years has increased by 40 percent compared to the similar period before the Central Committee March plenum, and the average annual gross output from stockraising has increased by 45 percent. Thanks to this the population's consumption of food products, as well as industrial goods manufactured from agricultural raw materials, has increased.

While noting the great significance of the work that has been done, the Central Committee plenum indicated at the same time that the general level of agricultural development still does not meet the growing demands of society. Energetic efforts are needed to further strengthen its material and technical base and to improve the organization and raise the efficiency of production, in order to satisfy requirements for food products and industrial raw material much more fully as soon as possible. The struggle for efficiency and quality has still not become the main task in the work of party, soviet and agricultural organs and the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes everywhere. Some party committees do not always deeply understand the economic and social processes taking place in the countryside and sometimes fail to see new potentials for rapid growth in agricultural production. There are still many defects in the selection, distribution and training of cadres. Individual party organizations carry out mass political work among rural workers poorly, do not show the necessary concern for the high effectiveness of means of propaganda and agitation, and permit a formal attitude toward the organization of socialist competition. As a result, during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in several republics, krays and oblasts and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, less agricultural produce has been obtained than was envisaged in the plans.

Noting that the experience of preceding years and the results achieved have convincingly confirmed the scientific substantiation and vital force of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy, the plenum acknowledged the necessity of continuing to follow with the greatest persistance the course elaborated by the March (1965) and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee and party congresses.

The plenum made it incumbent upon the communist parties of union republics, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs and the leaders of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to take effective measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and to insure a significant growth in the output from cropgrowing and stockraising and the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan by all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

"The main task that we set for agriculture," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the plenum, "is to strive for all-round, dynamic development of all its sectors and for the reliable provision of foodstuffs and agricultural raw material to the country in such a way that the increase in their production will insure a further significant rise in the people's living standard. At the same time we must step up our efforts to resolve the tasks of bringing the material, cultural and domestic conditions of life in the city and countryside closer together."

On this basis, the Central Committee plenum set the task of striving for an average annual gross harvest of grain in the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) of 238-243 million tons, and of raising this to 1 ton per capita in the country by 1990. Meat production is to rise to 19.5 million tons by the end of the next 5-year plan. The production of milk, eggs, wool, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beet, cotton and other products is also to increase.

To create a lasting basis for achieving such high indicators, it is necessary to insure the all-round strengthening and further development of the material and technical base of agriculture, bearing in mind its planned transfer to an industrial basis. This involves increasing capital investments in this sector and insuring accelerated development of agricultural machine-building, production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents, the processing industry and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum stressed that intensifying agricultural production on the basis of its all-round mechanization, chemicalization and land reclamation remains an important direction in the party's agrarian policy at the present stage. The task for the new 5-year plan is to complete the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of all the most important agricultural crops and to raise the level of stockraising mechanization to the maximum. Annual deliveries of mineral fertilizers must be raised to 135-140 million tons, and of fodder supplements to 7 million tons. Major new steps must be taken in developing the reclamation of agricultural land.

More rapid development of stockraising, particularly meat production, is the task now in the foreground. The plenum called for a radical improvement in fodder production and creation in the coming years of a specialized, highly industrialized fodder production sector.

Grain production, as the plenum particularly indicated, remains, as before, a shock sector in agricultural work. It is important to enshrine and develop the successes that have been achieved, to overfulfill the targets of the current 5-year plan for grain production, and in the 11th 5-Year Plan to raise the yield of grain crops in the country to an average of 20 quintals per hectare. More attention must be devoted to cultivating millet, buckwheat, rye and corn for grain. It is also necessary to increase the production and state purchases of sunflowers, sugar beet, cotton--especially fine-fiber varieties--and potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other arable produce. It is necessary to struggle actively for a reduction in wastage of the harvest that is grown, and for high quality in the produce supplied to the consumer.

The Central Committee plenum made it incumbent upon the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and local party, soviet and agricultural organs to constantly focus their attention on questions of the rural economy, raising production efficiency, reducing the cost of produce, and improving economic relations between sectors of the agroindustrial complex. These relations must promote creation of a commonality and unity of interests between the state, the kolkhozes and the direct producers and must serve as an active factor in the growth of labor productivity. It is necessary to strictly observe V.I. Lenin's instruction that the correct combination of the interests of all sides taking part in the production and sale of produce is one of the main principles of socialist economic management.

With the aim of a further rapid growth in agricultural production, it is important to insure an improvement in the system of incentives to collectives that strive for high indicators in production and in the sale of products to the state. At the same time additional measures must be elaborated to strengthen ties between material incentives for sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members, and the results of their work and the effective use of production capital and material resources.

The course adopted by the party of specializing and concentrating agricultural production is of exceptionally great significance. It is necessary to develop interfarm cooperation more actively, implementing it in a planned, well-considered manner, together with other measures in the intensification of production.

In conditions of broad intensification and growing investment in agriculture it is becoming increasingly urgent to raise the efficiency and quality of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At all economic levels, from top to bottom, it is necessary to launch a persistent struggle for economy and thrift, to reduce the cost of products and raise labor productivity in every way, and to put an end to instances of thriftlessness and extravagance. The party's strategic slogan--the struggle for efficiency and quality--must become the combat slogan of all agricultural workers and all workers in related sectors.

The Central Committee plenum directed attention toward the need to raise the efficiency of scientific research as a decisive factor in speeding up scientific and technical progress in the countryside. A further raising of science's role in implementing the tasks facing agriculture will be of great significance for its steady development.

Time demands that the attention of party, soviet and trade union organizations and economic organs be turned sharply toward restructuring the countryside and improving its housing, cultural and consumer conditions. "Today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "the question can only be put thus: Farm leaders, party committees and soviet and trade union organs must show no less concern for satisfying the housing and consumer needs and increased cultural requirements of rural workers than for the development of production."

To correspond with the new stage in the struggle for the further development of agriculture, the plenum resolution says, there must also be a higher level of party leadership and better methods of organizational and political work with the masses. The role of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as of enterprises and institutions connected with agricultural production, must be raised still higher. It is above all a question of constantly improving the distribution of communists in the most important sectors of work, insuring their vanguard role, and strengthening party and state discipline in every way. It is necessary to continue to raise the prestige, influence and responsibility of rural CPSU raykoms as organs of political leadership of economic, social and cultural life.

One of the most fundamental tasks is constant concern for the training and education of leading cadres, particularly at the middle level, and of specialists and machine operators, who have a decisive role in the development of agriculture. It is the daily duty of rural party organizations, soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol to carry out mass political work, support the creative quest and initiative of rural workers, and develop socialist competition. Not only production, but also relations between people, their everyday lives, culture, psychology and awareness receive the party's constant attention. Agricultural production must be united with culture, in the broadest sense of the word, as the culture of labor, everyday life and human relations.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum made important decisions and set high targets. "To achieve the goals set," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, "we need intensive efforts, the energy and creative initiative of the masses, and all the rich experience of the party and the knowledge and organizational skill of its cadres."

The priority task of party organizations is to bring the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum to every communist, to every person. An accurate definition of exactly what each collective must do, and in what space of time, must be given in order to fulfill these decisions and to mobilize new potentials and reserves for the development of agricultural production. It is important to organize matters skillfully and to create favorable conditions for successful work everywhere, using all forms and methods of organizational, ideological and political influence.

The first, urgent test is the timely, high quality gathering and storage of this year's harvest. Guided by a feeling of patriotic duty, rural workers are launching socialist competition more and more widely and adopting new high pledges, striving to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenum decisions.

Organs of mass information and propaganda have a great role to play in the propagandization and implementation of the plenum's decisions. They are called upon to explain profoundly, comprehensively, clearly and vividly the meaning of the party's decisions and to portray the nationwide struggle for the further development of agriculture. Above all, they are called upon to actively support creative initiatives and leading experience and to sharply criticize shortcomings and faults, intensifying the effectiveness of their interventions.

Soviet people warmly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, the party's Leninist agrarian policy and the fruitful, wise activity of the Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee. Our people are filled with patriotic desire to insure, through selfless labor, the fulfillment of the party's plans and to achieve a new upsurge in agricultural production. This will make it possible to accelerate fulfillment of the party's main task--to steadily increase the working people's prosperity.

PRAVDA HITS 'SLUGGISH' PREPARATION OF HARVEST EQUIPMENT

LD121337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Combines in the Fields"]

[Excerpts] The boundary of the ripe harvest is moving north, encompassing more and more area. The reaper's busy season has arrived.

Not all sovkhozes and kolkhozes, however, are making full use of the considerable technical potential that they possess. A large number of combines are lying idle in Samarkandskaya and Dzhizakskaya oblasts. The inactivity of a section of the pool, caused by defects in the units and omissions in the organization of work by specialists, goes a long way toward explaining the delays in the cutting and threshing of grain in both oblasts.

Although it is not yet harvest time in most parts of the country, its scent is in the air. Everywhere people are preparing for the campaign. However, in some places preparations are somewhat sluggish. The poor rate of repair work on harvesting equipment in Kazakhstan has been remarked on before. But the situation is being rectified too slowly. Around 37,000 combines and more than 32,000 windrowers in the republic are defective. They constitute 33 and 44 percent respectively of the pools of these machines. The readiness index is particularly low in the farms of Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and other oblasts. The machine operators of the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSRs are are not overhauling their combines as quickly as they did last year. Selkhoztekhnika workers and sovkhoz and kolkhoz engineering services must remember that there is little time left to complete repairs. Insuring that everything is ready for the harvest is an urgent matter.

The meadows are in the midst of their "harvest"--the procurement of fodder. This year the sovkhozes and kolkhozes plan to lay in almost 63 million tons of hay, more than 62 million tons of cured hay and 7 million tons of grass meal. The rate of fodder procurement is higher than last year in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. This work is slow, however, in a number of areas of the RSFSR. The pace is affected by poor utilization and insufficient readiness of haymaking equipment. There is a large number of defective machines at field camps on farms in Kalininskaya, Novgorodskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. Specialists must pay special attention to fodder quality.

Efficient work by the farmer's partners, who supply farms with machinery, spare parts and various materials, is very important for the success of the harvest. Unfortunately, a number of enterprises are failing to meet their targets. The Orenburg "Radiator" plant is not fulfilling its parts shipment plans. The Belotserkov 1 May plant is behind with shipments of cutter-loaders; party organizations and leaders of enterprises must make a greater effort to rectify the situation.

COSMONAUTS BEGIN UNLOADING PROGRESS-2 SUPPLIES

LD121254Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--The special TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenko carry out their planned jobs on-board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 orbital complex.

Following a check-up of separate on-board systems of the complex, the crew continue Progress-2 unloading operations.

From the freight compartment, the cosmonauts carry the equipment to the station and put it in the places assigned for it. Containers with food, photo materials, packings with biological objects, facilities for personal hygiene were taken on-board the station. The cosmonauts also dismantled one of the life-support regeneration systems and replaced it by a new one carried from the transport craft. The unloading operations proceed strictly to schedule.

Preparations continue for the refuelling of the engine facilities of the station.

According to the reports of the crew and the data of telemetric information, the systems on-board the orbital complex function normally.

The cosmonauts feel fine.

GDR COSMONAUT TO TAKE PART IN THIRD INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT

LD111346Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1014 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--Andriyan Nikolayev, deputy chief of the cosmonaut training center, told TASS correspondent that the launching of a third international crew with a GDR citizen is planned this year.

He said that the next group of cosmonaut candidates--representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania--are currently studying and training at the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. They, too, will make flights on Soviet spacecraft and orbital stations. In this way the cosmonaut training center has become international.

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